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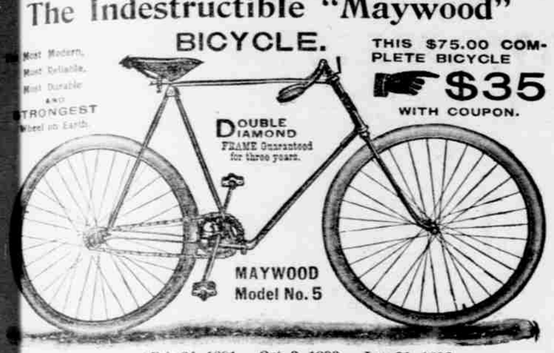

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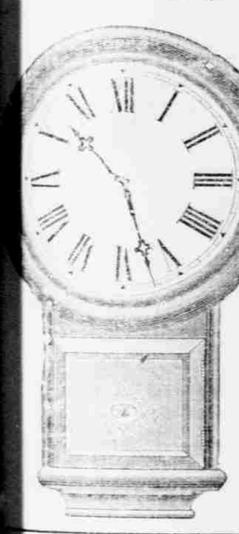

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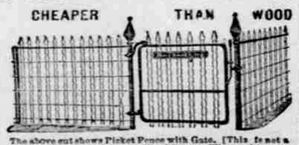

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SWEETHEART THE TRUE.

I dream I tread again a path
Which naught but luring beauty hath,
By dark green bank of coaxing stream,
All glorious in its flashing leme,
Winding afar through cooling shade
Of woven branches, thick leaved arcade,
Its soft moss borders flower limned
In flecking light by clouds ne'er dimmed—
A wondrous scene, but part unfurl'd
The big rose garden of the world.
Ah, fair! So fair, it can but seem
To pilgrims in a deep, deep dream
The vision when in Life's young days
Enthusiasm spreads a haze
By which a color fine is wrought—
Upon each bloom ambition sought,
A vision still to him who walks
Its farther end, past lifeless stalks.
The trav'ler who the best can tell
That in mirage ideals dwell—
That for all buds that he has found
Ashes of roses strew the ground.

Then each will fade?

No—one is true
To cheer when every rosate hue
Has vanished in the gloomy gray,
And all bright visions flee away.
Sweetheart the true, the fairer grown—
Fairest that you are true alone.
—Womankind.

HIS FIRST FIGHT.

A friend of mine, a soldier, who died in Greece of fever some years since, described to me one day his first engagement. His story so impressed me that I wrote it down from memory. It was as follows:

I joined my regiment on Sept. 4. It was evening. I found the colonel in the camp. He received me rather brusquely, but having read the general's introductory letter he changed his manner and addressed me courteously.

By him I was presented to my captain, who had just come in from reconnoitering. This captain, whose acquaintance I had scarcely time to make, was a tall, dark man of harsh, repelling aspect. He had been a private soldier and had won his cross and epaulets upon the field of battle. His voice, which was hoarse and feeble, contrasted strangely with his gigantic stature. This voice of his he owed, as I was told, to a bullet which had passed completely through his body at the battle of Jena.

On learning that I had just come from college at Fontainebleau, he remarked with a wry face, "My lieutenant died last night."

I understood what he implied—"It is for you to take his place, and you are good for nothing."

A sharp retort was on my tongue, but I restrained it.

The moon was rising behind the redoubt of Cheverino, which stood two cannon shots from our encampment. The moon was large and red, as is common at her rising, but that night she seemed to me of extraordinary size. For an instant the redoubt stood out coal black against the glittering disk. It resembled the cone of a volcano at the moment of eruption.

An old soldier at whose side I found myself observed the color of the moon.

"She is very red," he said. "It is a sign that it will cost us dear to win this wonderful redoubt."

I was always superstitious, and this piece of augury, coming at that moment, troubled me. I sought my couch, but could not sleep. I rose and walked about awhile, watching the long line of fires upon the heights beyond the village of Cheverino.

When the sharp night air had thoroughly refreshed my blood, I went back to the fire. I rolled my mantle round me, and I shut my eyes, trusting not to open them till daybreak. But sleep refused to visit me. Insensibly my thoughts grew doleful. I told myself that I had not a friend among the 100,000 men who filled that plain. If I were wounded, I should be placed in hospital in the hands of ignorant and careless surgeons. I called to mind what I had heard of operations. My heart beat violently, and I mechanically arranged as a kind of rude cuirass my handkerchief and pocketbook upon my breast. Then, overpowered with weariness, my eyes closed drowsily, only to open the next instant with a start at some new thought of horror.

Fatigue, however, at last gained the day. When the drums beat at daybreak, I was fast asleep. We were drawn up in ranks. The roll was called, then we stacked our arms, and everything announced that we should pass another uneventful day.

But about 3 o'clock an aid-de-camp arrived with orders. We were commanded to take arms.

Our sharpshooters marched into the plain. We followed slowly, and in 20 minutes we saw the outposts of the Russians falling back and entering the redoubt. We had a battery of artillery on our right, another on our left, but both some distance in advance of us. They opened a sharp fire upon the enemy, who returned it briskly, and the redoubt of Cheverino was soon concealed by volumes of thick smoke. Our regiment was almost covered from the Russians' fire by a piece of rising ground. Their bullets (which besides were rarely aimed at us, for they preferred to fire upon our cannoneers) whistled over us or at worst knocked up a shower of earth and stones.

Just as the order to advance was given the captain looked at me intently. I stroked my sprouting mustache with an air of unconcern. In truth, I was not frightened and only dreaded lest I might be thought so. These passing bullets aided my heroic coolness, while my self respect assured me that the danger was a real one, since I was veritably under fire. I was delighted at my self possession and already looked forward to the pleasure of describing in Parisian drawing rooms the capture of the redoubt of Cheverino.

The colonel passed before our company. "Well," he said to me, "you are going to see warm work in your first action."

I gave a martial smile and brushed off my cuff, on which a bullet which had struck the earth at 30 paces distant had cast a little dust.

It appeared that the Russians had discovered that their bullets did no harm, for they replaced them by a fire of shells, which began to reach us in the hollows where we lay. One of these in its explosion knocked off my shako and killed a man beside me.

"I congratulate you," said the captain as I picked up my shako. "You are safe now for the day."

I knew the military superstition which believes that the axiom "non bis in idem" is as applicable to the battlefield as to the courts of justice. I replaced my shako with a swagger.

"That's a rude way to make one raise one's hat," I said as lightly as I could. And this wretched piece of wit was, in the circumstances, received as excellent.

"I compliment you," said the captain. "You will command a company tonight, for I shall not survive the day. Every time I have been wounded the officer below me has been touched by some spent ball, and," he added in a lower tone, "all the names began with P."

I laughed skeptically. Most people would have done the same, but most would also have been struck, as I was, by these prophetic words. But, conscript though I was, I felt that I could trust my thoughts to no one, and that it was my duty to seem always calm and bold.

At the end of half an hour the Russian fire had sensibly diminished. We left our cover to advance on the redoubt.

Our regiment was composed of three battalions. The second had to take the enemy in flank. The two others formed the storming party. I was in the third.

On issuing from behind the cover we were received by several volleys, which did but little harm. The whistling of the balls amazed me. "But after all," I thought, "a battle is less terrible than I expected."

We advanced at a smart run, our musketeers in front.

All at once the Russians uttered three hurrahs, three distinct hurrahs, and then stood silent without firing.

"I don't like that silence," said the captain. "It bodes no good."

I began to think our people were too eager. I could not help comparing, mentally, their shouts and clamor with the striking silence of the enemy.

We quickly reached the foot of the redoubt. The palisades were broken and the earthworks shattered by our balls. With a roar of "Vive l'empereur!" our soldiers rushed across the ruins.

I raised my eyes. Never shall I forget the sight which met my view. The smoke had mostly lifted and remained suspended like a canopy at 20 feet above the redoubt. Through a bluish mist could be perceived behind the shattered parapet the Russian grenadiers with rifles lifted, as motionless as statues. I can see them still—the left eye of every soldier glaring at us, the right hidden by his lifted gun. In an embrasure at a few feet distant a man with a fuse stood by a cannon.

I shuddered. I believed that my last hour had come.

"Now for the dance to open," cried the captain. These were the last words I heard him speak.

There came from the redoubts a roll of drums. I saw the muzzles lowered. I shut my eyes. I heard a most appalling crash of sound, to which succeeded groans and cries. Then I looked up, amazed to find myself still living. The redoubt was once more wrapped in smoke. I was surrounded by the dead and wounded. The captain was extended at my feet. A ball had carried off his head, and I was covered with his blood. Of all the company only six men except myself remained erect.

This carnage was succeeded by a kind of stupor. The next instant the colonel, with his hat on his sword's point, had scaled the parapet with a cry of "Vive l'empereur!" The survivors followed him. All that succeeded is to me a kind of dream. We rushed into the redoubt, I know not how; we fought hand to hand in the midst of smoke so thick that no man could perceive his enemy. I found my saber dripping blood, I heard a shout of "Victory!" and in the clearing smoke I saw the earthworks piled with dead and dying. The cannons were covered with a heap of corpses. About 200 men in the French uniform were standing without order loading their muskets or wiping their bayonets. Eleven Russian prisoners were with them.

The colonel was lying, bathed in blood, upon a broken cannon. A group of soldiers crowded round him. I approached them.

"Who is the oldest captain?" he was asking of a sergeant.

The sergeant shrugged his shoulders most expressively.

"Who is the oldest lieutenant?"

"This gentleman, who came last night," replied the sergeant calmly.

The colonel smiled bitterly.

"Come, sir," he said to me, "you are now in chief command. Fortify the gorge of the redoubt at once with wagons, for the enemy is out in force. But General C—— is coming to support you."

"Colonel," I asked him, "are you badly wounded?"

"Pish, my dear fellow. The redoubt is taken."—Prosper Merimee.

Bogus Money Lenders In Paris.

From a Frenchman's point of view, everybody who lives well and dresses better than a bank clerk is put down as a spy in the employ of Bismarck, unless he is known to have any other occupation. But among these busy people without distinct profession there are those who lend their names and imposing appearance to enterprises which could exist only in the country where the "gogo" is always on the lookout for a rapid road to fortune. For example, the money lending agencies. Notwithstanding article upon article which has been written in the respectable portion of the French press warning people against them, they still go on and prosper. One has only to consult any day the smallest French paper which pretends to the largest circulation to see half a dozen persons or societies advertising to lend money on simple signatures. The simpleton replies to the advertisement, states his requirements, is informed that the director will be able to obtain what he desires, that he must agree to pay so much per cent commission (generally very low) and deposit 22½ francs for sundry preliminary expenses. This he does and hears no more of the matter. Or, if he becomes anxious and worries the "society," he gets a polite letter to say that the "board of directors," having taken the matter into their serious consideration, regret that the securities offered are not such as to justify them in making the advance. His 22½ francs have been expended for the postage on one letter and the inquiries, which have probably never been made.—Lippincott's.

SHOOTING STARS.

Across the strings of memory
A zephyr breathes from out the past,
When youth believed the shooting stars
That night athwart the heavens cast.
They told him that the soulfelt wish
Asked, while still glowed the flashing brand,
Were sure to fall—a wondrous gift—
Within faith's supplicating hand.

How many dreams of love and wealth—
How many hopes of name and fame
With boyish trust—so soon outgrown—
Were loaded on each flitting flame!
Say 'twas the credence of the fool,
A farce where folly played chief part—
It had what too much after lacks,
The earnest service of the heart.

And so of all those radiant ships
That one time sped o'er seas of air
And piled up high with golden dreams,
Struck Age's rock and foundered there,
Hung in the sanctum of the soul,
Where death can only force the bar,
Alone remains that joy we knew
And lived when dreaming of the star.
—Philadelphia Times.

ROUTED BY GIRLS.

The Marquise Therese de Lionne, the most adorable old lady in the world, a grandmother, with fluttering little curls and the laughing eyes of a child, has but one fault, and that so grave a one that you would hardly believe it. Dainty and pretty as she is, and grande dame to the tips of her taper fingers, she punctuates her most ordinary conversation with the strangest of oaths. At the slightest provocation, or on no provocation at all, she will come out with "The dence!" or "The devil!" or even a "Damn!" that shocks every one who hears her. "It's an old habit of mine," she explains, "and I cling to it because it is an old one. And then," she adds, with a gay smile, "it saved me once from the greatest peril a woman can run."

And here is the story as the marquise tells it:

"Old though I am, I am not a very serious person; but, as a little girl—ah, how long ago that was, how long ago!—I was the greatest madcap that ever got out of breath chasing butterflies, or tore her gown and left her hair ribbons on the hawthorn trees, though that did not prevent me—egad! would you believe it, at 14!—from being very much interested even then in the handsome hussar, gold laced, embroidered and bedizened, who adorned the front pages of the romances of that day.

"Naturally my friends were hardly less feather brained than I. You would have to search long to find a dovecot more full of turbulent chatter and laughter and flights of song than the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where I took my vows—never to be a nun.

"It was in the evening that we used to play our greatest pranks. We had discovered a way to slip out of the dormitory without waking up the sister who was supposed to guard over us. As soon as she was asleep, we would creep down stairs into the great dark garden, carrying with us tablets of chocolate, a coffee pot, and an alcohol lamp, and, climbing up to a favorite perch high in an old oak tree, we would make chocolate and drink it triumphantly in the darkness.

"In the town where this convent was, there was also a garrison. The walls of our garden were very high, and we never so much as set eyes on a uniform; but walls that prevent seeing, do not prevent hearing. The officers and common soldiers—naturally attracted by the presence of so many girls, I suppose—used to stroll along on the other side of our wall in the evenings, chattering together, and we girls used to listen. We could hear them so well! They would describe what they had done in battle, or what they would do in case there should be a war, and when they got excited, they used to talk in the most bloodthirsty way. It was terrifying to hear them, but so fascinating! And what formidable oaths they used! We could remember a few of them.

"One day, as we were walking together in one of the paths, Eveline de Sabran exclaimed, 'By thunder, girls, this is a devilish fine evening!'

"It was a revelation! From that time forth, the entire convent, inspired by her example, began to pepper their conversation with oaths that would have done credit to Napoleonic veterans. And we did not content ourselves with the garrison expletives overheard across the wall. We recalled peasant profanity we had heard years before, and hunted through romances to find the oaths of fine gentlemen, roisterers, and serving maids. It was not long before we had acquired a special and remarkable erudition in that line.

"As you may imagine, it was not in the classes, before the pious ears of the sisters, that we aired our new accomplishment. In the daytime we swore only before the abbess, who was deaf as a post. But as soon as night came—oh, we did not think of chocolate any more, you may be sure—we met on the lawn under the big oak and had a grand time. 'Deuce take it!' Jane de Seaux would begin. I would follow with 'By thunder, blast your eyes!' and the others would chorus 'Devil fly 'way with me!' 'Damme, sir!' 'By 'r lady!' 'Ten hundred thousand devils!' 'Grape and canister!' 'Thunder and lightning!' 'Confound it!' To see us strutting about with our hands on our hips or twirling imaginary mustaches, with our little voices coming from the bottoms of our boots, you would think we were more terrible than a regiment of dragoons."

As she said this, the marquise burst into a peal of merry laughter, and imitating the childish uproar of the precocious blasphemers the gentle old lady swore delightedly.

"It must have been an amusing scene," we said laughing, "but we don't see the danger it saved you from."

"Devil take you, my dears," she replied, "how impatient you are!" and checking her laughter, she continued her story:

"After the convent comes marriage—after the mother superior, a superior of another kind. M. de Lionne was presented to me—a fine looking army man. I thought immediately of the hussar of romance. He could talk the part well too. And, zounds, why shouldn't I marry him? Thirty-five years of age, but much younger in spirit, of proved courage and unquestioned honor—in fact, how shall I say it—he pleased me very much. Only one thing kept me from saying 'Yes' at once. Novels were already being written at that time. I had read some—far too many—and they had put a lot of absurd ideas into my head. If I were to give myself to a man forever, I must know his intimate thoughts, his past, above all.

"One fine evening, then, between two cups of tea, I said bravely to M. de Lionne:

"'Well, yes, I love you. But come, tell me frankly, looking me straight in the eye—it is not very disagreeable to do so, is it?—have you nothing, absolutely nothing, to reproach yourself with—if not as regards men, as regards women?'

"'Nothing,' he replied, with an ingenuous earnestness that made me wish to throw myself into his arms.

"Then he suddenly blushed. 'I had forgotten one incident,' he said. 'I confess that I have committed, or almost committed, a bad, a very bad, action.'

"Blushing at first, he had now turned pale. I almost regretted having asked him. But it was too late to curb my curiosity.

"'Tell me everything.'

"'I obey. Twelve years ago I was in garrison at T—— There was talk of war in the air at the time, and this, added to our youth, gave us an audacious, almost a ferocious, gayety. One evening when we were all tipsy—for we got tipsy in those days, which I hope you will pardon—a sublieutenant, more tipsy than the others, proposed that we scale the walls of a convent in the neighborhood and frighten the nuns and pupils in their sleep. It was a stupid, an infamous idea! Wine is a bad counselor: not a man there, brave and honorable though they were, slapped the face of the man who had made the wretched proposition. We rushed out of the tavern, found ladders I don't know where, scaled the wall, and ran across the garden like looters in a captured city.'

"'Oh!' I cried.

"'You despise me, do you not? You will never be my wife?'

"'I have not said that yet. I sincerely hope you did not carry out your horrible project?'

"'Chance saved us. As we reached the convent door we heard deep voices in the garden, swearing the strangest oaths. There could be no doubt that rough fellows of some sort—gardeners or peasants come to pay their rent—were near at hand in considerable numbers. Yes, they were countrymen, for under the trees we could see garments that looked like skirts—they must have been long blouses. We began to be less courageous, remorse seized us, and we fled to the ladders; and no one ever knew that we had entered the convent garden. But I have always had a bitter recollection of that night's escapade.'

"The dear fellow! I assured him that I thought none the worse of him for it, and, a month later, I was the Marquise de Lionne."

When we had finished laughing—for, it must be confessed, the adventure was amusing—we demanded of the marquise:

"And did your husband never know the truth? Did he never learn that it was you and your schoolmates"—

"Perhaps he guessed it. The night we were married, just as he was about to take me in his arms and kiss me, I suddenly sprang away, crying: 'Damme, sir! Ten thousand devils! By thunder!'

"But he didn't run away that time."—From the French in San Francisco Argonaut.

Sulphur Baths.

Some of the sulphur baths in Hungary and Bosnia are sights worth going far to see.

At one place, Ilidze, near Serajevo, those who thirst for sulphur are shown into small cells just like the cells of a prison. Light streams in faintly from a small skylight, but the bath is not to be discovered until the bather's eyes are accustomed to the semidarkness and he has been in the place some minutes.

Then he becomes aware that there is in one corner of his cell a small flight of steps leading to a rough hewn basin in the very bowels of the earth, so to speak.

The sulphurous water gushes up in the basin, and the odor of it is not to be described. Yet people travel hundreds of miles to enjoy it, and the doctors rave about its medicinal qualities.—London Tit-Bits.

The Flight of Geese.

Wild geese conduct their migration in an extremely methodical fashion. The birds form themselves into lines shaped like an old fashioned drag or harrow. Sometimes there are two rows, one behind the other. There are always distinct leaders, but these very soon tire, and by careful watching with a glass one may see the leaders drop back and others take their places. It has been suggested that this arrangement is on the principle of a ticket office window, and that all of the ganders successively take the leadership. When weary, they fall back to the rear and others come up. If the flock is scattered by shot or accident, they may immediately form again.—New York Ledger.

After the Long Arctic Night.

The inhabitants of the little villages in the arctic circle have nearly three months of steady night. It is the annual custom that on the day when the sun rises above the horizon after the long season of darkness the inhabitants all stand in line, facing the returning orb, and greet it with a military salute. No other effect than that of paleness of complexion is discernible in the natives after this long time at night. The pallor soon passes away with the sun's return. In Bodo the sun can be seen at midnight on June 3; in Tromso it can be seen on May 20; in Hammerfest, or as far as the North cape, the midnight sun may be seen as early as May 13 or 16.—New York Herald.

Odd Receptacle For Gold.

One of the most interesting curios in the collection of valuables at the mi is a queerly contrived bamboo tube that once contained a small consignment of gold from far off Madagascar. "The gold was mined and smelted and done up for shipment by natives," said Registrar of Deposits J. Robley Dunglison, "and was the brightest gold ever received at the mint. They took a piece of bamboo about 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter and polished the outside till it was smooth as glass. Then they put a wooden cork in one end and poured in the melted gold and corked up the other end. In this queer receptacle the precious metal was safely brought all the way to America and finally found its way into the mint."—Philadelphia Record.

LOVE'S REALITY.

Who laughs at love and calls it foolish knows
Not life's real value in great things or small.
Love is true faith, the silencer of woes,
The everyday delight, the little all
Of poverty, a gift so great to those
Of wealth that other treasures, poor and small,
Seem by the glory of its holy flame
That flashes up to heaven, white and tall,
To kiss the stars. Ah, love is great! It came
Not 'fore the fall, but after, just to shame
Life's littleness with something high withal
And strong, and beautiful and void of blame,
This gift divine to man—his all in all.
—Maude Andrews in St. Louis Republic.

A TIGER OF THE LAW.

Never had Chi Hung Lang sat down to his cup of tea in a more sorrowful frame of mind. A something wrapped in yellow silk lay before him, which bid fair to give the brave mandarin a headache. It was an official letter.

A weighty matter it was for Chi Hung Lang—to be or not to be, in fact. In case he succeeded in doing what was asked of him he would receive the second peacock feather and the red button for his cap, but if he failed the soles of his feet would certainly become intimately acquainted with the bamboo. And there were such beautiful, strong, elastic bamboos in the town hall for such purposes. He had tried every stick with his own hands on one of his inferiors in office.

For Chi Hung Lang was the highest judge of the province and bore the title of honor, "tiger of the lawbook."

In criminal circles and among those learned in the law his name was greatly respected. He understood the law so well and could expound it so minutely that he once succeeded by a brilliant plea in having a 2-hour-old infant sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment.

There was no one in all the land with a clear conscience, at least no one who felt secure, for Chi Hung Lang had once declared that in his opinion every respectable citizen ought to sit on the criminal's bench at least once during his lifetime, and he was just the man to put his theory into practice.

It cannot be denied that Chi Hung Lang, with his method of administering justice, accomplished great results. If any one had the least reason to fear the law, he moved into another province. This solved the tramp question at least.

If the tiger of the lawbook had not occasionally instituted a practice lawsuit, the judges of the land would have had nothing to do but smoke their opium in undisturbed leisure.

At this time the prison of the province of Yen-si-ling, over which Chi Hung Lang ruled, had been without an inmate for eight days. It was absolutely impossible to find a wrongdoer.

The beautiful prison, with its 832 cells, electric lights, flogging machines and torture chamber equipped with all the modern improvements, was empty—empty as a Chinese lieutenant's purse on the 29th of the month.

This is the reason that Chi Hung Lang's heart quaked and his feet tingled with misgivings:

Five years before this the above mentioned model prison had been built by the son of heaven at an enormous cost, and it had been made so large at the express wish of Chi Hung Lang. The viceroy now announced that he would inspect the prison in three days and hoped to find it comfortably well filled. The writing ended with the ominous figures "25." Oh, how poor Chi Hung Lang's feet burned! It was just like the Mikado. But where was he to get 832 Nanki Poohs without stealing them? It was hardly to be expected that any one would volunteer. But the viceroy wanted to see the flogging machine and the hydraulic gallows in actual operation during his inspection. Here the terrible number 25 appeared again. Oh, how the feet of the tiger of the lawbook burned! There was no escape. An unlawful act he would not have committed, and at any rate there was no time to manufacture several hundred complaints and try the cases in the usual way. Oh, if only he had more time! And Chi Hung Lang rubbed his head doubtfully. He had a very long head, had Chi Hung Lang, tiger of the lawbook.

At this moment his pupil and favorite practitioner, Ka-cha-lo, entered the room with a newspaper in his hand and horror in his face.

"Read, master," he said.

It was a copy of a comic paper, The Dragon Claw, which contained a malicious item ridiculing the large feet of Chi Hung Lang's wife.

Ka-cha-lo had expected his master to fly into a passion and at least breathe out fire and smoke or some exhibition of the kind.

Nothing of the sort took place. The mighty man of law danced around the room in his glee until his cue upset all the candles, crying; "I am saved! I shall fill my prison! I shall get my 832 prisoners!" Ka-cha-lo said in astonishment, "Only one, I think—the responsible editor of The Dragon Claw."

"Young man," replied Chi Hung Lang, "what do you know about law? How about his accomplices?"

"But do you think he has 832 of them?" ventured Ka-cha-lo.

"He has as many as I need," was the wise answer.

Ka-cha-lo, more astonished than ever, left the room, saying, "What a man!"

Two days afterward proceedings were begun.

Eight hundred and thirty-two persons had been accused of being parties to the offense or of spreading abroad the contents of the libelous sheet. As a matter of course the editor was first indicted, then the assistant editors, the publishers, the owners of the printing office, the printers, the folders, the compositors and the proofreaders, the janitors; also his wife, who had brought him his breakfast and so refreshed him that he was able to take part in such scandalous doings. The porter of the building did not escape, for had he not allowed the bundles of papers to be carried out without a protest? Neither were the women who carried the papers overlooked, nor the postal authorities who forwarded them by mail, nor the railway officials down to the engineer, for they all had assisted in bringing it before the public.

This, however, made only 180 accused persons, and more were needed. But Chi Hung Lang, with long, long head, was a man of resources. He then indicted the cheese and sausage merchants who had wrapped their wares in this number of the paper, the manufacturer of the paper on which the edition was printed and all his establishment, including his traveling salesmen, the man who delivered the ink; also his mother-in-law, for it was plain that these all had had a hand in the affair.

Next on the list were the waiters at the restaurants who had handed this copy of The Dragon Claw to the guests, a street car conductor in whose car a passenger had read the paper, an optician who had sold eyeglasses to a near-sighted man and so helped him to read the wicked article, the family of the physician of the editor who had cured the latter of influenza three days before and made it possible for him to return to his work and break the law as he had done. Fifty-seven men who had read the article to their wives was quite a respectable addition to the list, and in natural order followed 57 wives who, with malicious giggling, had heard the news thus read.

Finally the parents of the editor were indicted for bringing such a monster into the world and the editor's brother for not having exercised a better influence over him.

This brother, however, was released. He was deaf, dumb and blind.

Eight hundred and thirty-two persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and to more or less severe flogging with the bamboo. The fine new prison was now filled to the roof with the exception of a single cell. In this one the writer of the scandalous article very properly belonged, but, unfortunately, after all these legal proceedings he could not be found.

The viceroy came. The inhabitants of the town, as many as were out of prison, crowded the streets and cried as if possessed: "Hurrah! Hurrah!" for it had been announced that those who did not shout and those that remained in their houses would be properly punished.

The viceroy inspected the prison, saw a man or woman sitting in each cell and was highly pleased. The automatic flogging machine worked without a single hitch, and the hydraulic gallows exceeded the highest expectations of the illustrious inspector. He had heard of the wholesale convictions, and, delighted with Chi Hung Lang's sagacity, he handed him the second peacock feather and the red button. Then he said:

"But tell me, tiger of the lawbook, why is this cell empty? One more would have made very little difference."

Chi Hung Lang was not only a lawyer of the shrewdest kind, but also a diplomat, so he answered: "We knew no one else that could be indicted without the appearance of slight injustice. Perhaps you wisdom, O most noble one, is able to name still another who deserves punishment."

The most noble one slowly closed his left eye, and with a very cunning look he said:

"Tell me, Chi Hung Lang, tiger of the lawbook, lion of the paragraph, how does this atrocious article read?"

Chi Hung Lang carried the paper in his pocket and made haste to read it to his noble master. As he finished reading the viceroy said with a smile: "That is not so bad, for between you and me, you know your wife wears No. 9. But here we have another who has helped spread abroad this wicked article, and he must be imprisoned."

"And who is it, O most high one?" asked Chi Hung Lang as he bowed in amazement at the wisdom of the viceroy until his cue curled on the ground between his feet.

"You yourself, tiger of the lawbook, for you have just read the paper to me. About 13 days and 12 blows on your feet, I think, eh?" said the imperial inspector jovially.

"You are the wisest of all wise ones; your wisdom has no bounds," replied Chi Hung Lang, a trifle disconcerted. Then he bowed again to the earth, took hold of his cue, led himself into the only vacant cell and with his own hands took off his shoes.—From the German in Short Stories.

THE SOLACING WEED.

Civilized Men Take to Tobacco as a Level Above the Lower Animals.

In the opinion of about four in every five men the essential difference between man and the inferior animals is that man smokes tobacco. Occasionally a precocious monkey has been taught to drink beer and smoke a pipe—Old Tom in the London zoo, for instance—but this only emphasizes the exclusive humanness of smoking. The monkey is nearest kin to man and is in full progress toward the human state. As the ultra temperance lecturers affirm, "A dog wouldn't smoke the vile weed." No other animal than superior man and the anthropoid ape will smoke. Perhaps in the civilized white world one man in five is the victim of some defect that disqualifies him for smoking. The defect may be a tendency to a cancerous growth, or it may be a wife or a mother-in-law. The remaining four are in the full enjoyment of all their faculties and the right to pursue happiness through a cloud of tobacco smoke.

Lack of opportunity to smoke is without doubt the most afflictive evil under which a majority of men suffer. A large proportion of men are employed in offices, stores and shops where rules against smoking are rigidly enforced. This is entirely proper. No superior smoker ever smokes while working. To do that is to debase the luxury and to take off the keen edge of the pleasure. It is intemperance and dissipation. The most expert wine tasters never drink to excess, but find that in moderation only does the palate retain its power to detect the delicate flavor. So with smoking. At night, after a few pipes or cigars have dulled the edge of appetite, it is allowable to smoke half a dozen with some violence to stimulate a jaded palate, but at other times pleasure goes with moderation. To smoke after a meal is the imperative demand of the whole system. Not to be able to do this is to incur endless disorders of the nervous system, the stomach and the entire digestive apparatus and sometimes to invite progressive decay of the mental faculties. There is no better preparation for a day's work for the smoker than a pipe or cigar after breakfast.—New York Advertiser.

Cape Canaveral, in Florida, was named by the Spaniards from the abundance of flowers in the vicinity. The name means "Land of the Rose Tree."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JUNE 5, 1896.

THE Republicans have freely and unjustly criticised President Cleveland for issuing bonds to maintain the national honor and credit. Republicans have now been in control of both branches of congress for nesrly six months. Thus far, however, they have done absolutely nothing to protect the treasury gold reserve and render the issuing of bonds unnecessary. Moreover, it is almost certain that congress will adjourn without enacting any remedial legislation. There need be no uncertainty about fixing the responsibility for any bond issues. It will rest squarely and solely on the do nothing Republican congress

THIS congress has not only appropriated more money outright for ordinary expenditures for the next fiscal year than was ever appropriated by any of its predecessors, but it has mortgaged the future revenues to the extent of $90,000,000 for work to be contracted for, which is to be paid for out of the revenues of coming years, the total of expenditure will be $610,000,000. This is a stupendous sum. It would be an object lesson worth while if the teachers in the public schools should ask their pupils to show in detail the amount of the expenditure involved per month, per day, per hour, and per minute. In that way the mind could be better enabled to grasp the staggering aggregate. In that way also the toiling millions might more clearly understand the strain that is put on the productive capacity of this great nation by reckless extravagance.

THE certainty that the free coinage Democrats have carried Kentucky, says the Pittsburg *Post*, makes it reasonably sure they will control the conventions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. This will leave the west and south solid for silver, with the exception of Michigan, the possibility that Minnesota and Wisconsin will go for sound money, and with contesting delegations from South Dakota and Nebraska. Every state of the south, except Maryland and Delaware, may be placed in the free coinage column. The way it now looks all the New England states, with their 78 votes in convention, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, with their 178 votes, and probably Michigan Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska, with their 94 votes, will include the anti-silver vote in the Democratic national convention. This will make a total of 350 votes out of the 904 delegates who will compose the convention. There may be additions to the total of the anti-silver votes by scattering delegates from the south and west, where the states will not vote as a unit, but the number will be inconsiderable, from present appearances. There may be a score or more of delegates of this type from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia and Virginia that may possibly increase the anti-free coinage vote to 375; and taking things as they appear on the surface this is about the best that can be expected. The *Post* regrets this condition as full of danger to the Democratic party, but it is best not to hide the facts, and to deal honestly with its readers. The platform of the convention will be adopted by a majority vote, but to nominate candidates for president and vice-president will require 562 votes, or two-thirds of the delegates. It would appear that the anti-free coinage Democrats are assured of more than one-third of the convention, or 302 delegates.

THE most decisive ill service Mr. Harrity has rendered the cause of sound money and of the administration, says the York *Gazette*, was the evil example of tyrannical and selfish bossism he set in the passage of his infamous unit rule at Allentown. That convention was held early enough to give timely warning to Democrats in the silver states of the tactics of the gold standard men, wherever they might have the power. Because Mr. Harrity ran it, its action was unfairly taken to reflect the president's wishes.

Although there were no silver men likely to appear in the Pennsylvania delegation. Mr. Harrity gave out that the adoption of the "odious and un-Democratic unit rule" was, in some mysterious way, necessary to the success of sound money at Chicago. It was passed, not for sound money or for Pattison, or for any honest purpose, but to enable Mr. Harrity to trade the delegation for his own advantage, as he did in 1892, and so to perpetuate his ruinous rule of the party in the state.

It is now quite apparent that Mr. Harrity's unit rule presents the greatest of all dangers to sound money at Chicago. But for that fatal misstep sound money would have been vastly stronger in the convention. Accepting the challengo and following the example of Pennsylvania, manipulated by Mr. Harrity, the free silver states are adopting the unit rule, disfranchising and suppressing the gold standard districts and their representatives. Iowa has already responded. Illinois and Virginia will certainly follow, and Indiana and Ohio are likely to do the same. When sound money men line up at Chicago, at the critical moment, they will find large numbers of their friends in those states, gagged and bound, under unit rules, passed in response to Mr. Harrity's challenge, by states which, up to this time, have been sternly opposed to the infamous rule, and which use it now only to meet what they consider the unjust and barbarous tactics of their opponents of which the example was first set in Pennsylvania.

It is not impossible that the only hope for sound money at Chicago may be found in an appeal to the good conscience of the national convention to disregard the "odious and un-Democratic unit rule," and allow each delegate to cast his vote according to the wishes of his constituents.

THE battle for the Republican nomination for the presidency ended, says the Philadelphia *Times*, when Senator Quay's visit to McKinley at Canton, Ohio, was announced. He could have gone there only by special invitation from McKinley, and such an invitation could have but one purpose—to bring into harmony the leading elements of the opposition to McKinley's nomination.

McKinley will be nominated for president on the first ballot, and while the vote of Pennsylvania, with four exceptions, may be formally cast for Quay when the roll is called, every thing now points to the transfer of the unanimous vote of the state to McKinley before the ballot closes. As there will be no element in the convention so hostile to McKinley as to oppose him after a majority shall have declared for him, it is more than likely that his nomination will be made unanimous before there shall be any computation of the votes cast for the different candidates.

This condition obviates what at one time threatened to be a serious source of discord in the organization of the St Louis convention. There are more contested seats than were ever before known in any national convention, and the lines were drawn as a rule for and against McKinley's nomination. Especially in the Southern states are there many contested delegations, with both sides of the contests chiefly commercial. The money value of Southern delegates was ended by the Canton conference between McKinley and Quay, and no interest will now assume the responsibility of contributing the money necessary to bring contesting delegations to St. Lous.

The only question of interest relating to contested seats will be as to the attitude they assume on the money question, but that is not a vital issue, as a rule, between the disputants in the southern states. They care little for the tariff, for sound money, or for cheap money. Most of them want to go to the convention simply for what is in it in the sale of their votes, and as there will be no contest for the presidency, the bottom is entirely out of the speculative contests in the southern states.

That McKinley and Quay are in entire accord is no longer a question of doubt. While McKinley's nomination was reasonably certain with or without the support of Quay, McKinley and his friends have escaped very many grave complications at St. Louis, and some grave complications which might arise in the contest, by the Canton harmony, and it is understood that Quay will not accept the position of chairman of the national committee although he could have commanded it had he so desired, but he will probably be the national committeeman from the state and give to the campaign whatever attention may be necessary.

In point of fact the St. Louis convention will be a mere ratification of McKinley's nomination, and McKinley and his friends exhibit wisdom in seeking to place Reed second on the ticket even though he shall decline, and in harmonizing all the interests of the party in support of McKinley and his administration.

A WASHINGTON dispatch on Wednesday says: The free silver people are claiming that they will have a majority of not less than 160 in the Chicago convention. A prominent leader said: "The platform will be for free coinage sixteen to one. The next step will be to place our candidate for president before the people. It will be necessary, perhaps, to repeal the two-thirds rule. If there are not two-thirds in the convention ready to go as far as we wish towards silver, a bare majority can repeal the rule, and this will be done as surely as there is a heaven above us. The silver men will form the plank and name the candidate."

The names most prominently mentioned for the presidency are Vice President Stevenson and ex-Governor Boise, of Iowa. Mr. Stevenson is a silver man who has the antipathy of President Cleveland and these two considerations make him popular among the free coinage people. Any man who doesn't like Cleveland becomes a favorite of the free silver men. Boies has great strength. It is generally believed that unless conditions change he will be the nominee.

THE house of Representatives on Tuesday in passing the river and harbor bill over the president's veto permitted no discussion whatever. The committee filed a one sided report purporting to be an answer to the message, but allowed no friend of the president or advocate of the views put forth in the veto to say a word. This was significant, for while the $80,000,000 bill undoubtedly contained many meritorious appropriations that the president would have approved had they been presented to him singly on their merits, yet the measure was a bit of log-rolling legislation overburdened with jobs and schemes of a most pernicious character. When President Arthur vetoed a river and harbor bill of a similar character but not so bad, in 1882, while congress rushed it threw over the veto, yet the best judgment of the country sustained the president, as it will indorse President Cleveland's veto.

THE town of Pratt, Kansas, has repudiated its bonded indebtedness. The City Council has instructed the treasurer not to pay any more interest coupons on the city's bonded debt of $75,000, and the mayor and council have come to the conclusion that they might just as well turn the real estate over to the bondholders. All kinds of property have suffered a great decrease in value during the last few years, and investments in real estate bring little if any returns. The city administration concludes that it is next to impossible for them even to pay interest.

BY way of celebrating their victory over the Chinese the Japanese will erect a gigantic statue to Buddha. It will be 120 feet high and constructed of ordnance captured in the war.

Washington Letter.

Washington, May 22th, 1896.—Just as the McKinleyites were hugging themselves to think that the Republican opposition to the fat-frying candidate had been whipped into silence they made a discovery which has frightened them. This discovery is a confidential circular sent out by J. S. Clarkson, asking for the personal history of every delegate elected to the St. Louis convention, and for the name of the person who has the most influence over him. The McKinleyites don't know what Clarkson is driving at, but they know that he doesn't want McKinley nominated and that it is likely to be something to hurt him. Hence this discovery, made through Clarkson sending one of his circulars to a McKinleyite, has greatly alarmed them. Clarkson isn't the only big Republican who is secretly working against McKinley. They may not be able to keep him out of the nomination, but they will make him spend some anxious hours before he gets it.

It has leaked out that President Cleveland is gathering data upon which to base his veto of the $75,000,000 River and Harbor bill, which may go in any day before next Wednesday. The impression in congress is that the bill will be passed over the veto.

The senate voted down the proposition to add 75 cents a barrel to the internal revenue tax on beer, which was offered as an amendment to the filled cheese bill.

Democrats were disappointed because the supreme court decision, that the money appropriated by the last congress for sugar bounties should be paid, did touch the question of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty. Some of the ablest Democrats have from the birth of the party claimed that the whole system of government bounties was unconstitutional, and it was hoped that a decision would have been made of that question in this case.

There is every reason to believe that the house committee on invalid pensions was merely indulging in a little campaign buncombe when a favorable report was ordered to be made to the house on the service pension bill, and that few members of congress seriously wish this bill to ever become a law. The bill provides that every man who served ninety days or longer in the U. S army or navy between 1861 and 1865 shall receive $3 a month and one cent additional for each day over ninety that he served in either branch of the service, and this money is to be paid to the million or thereabouts who are already drawing pensions for disability as well as to those who are not on the pension roll. The bill, if it become a law, would add annually $30,000,000 or more to the already enormous expenditures for pensions.

ExCongressman Enloe, of Tenn., who is visiting Washington and who is an authority on the Democracy of his state, said of the outlook: "Tennessee is in good shape. We will elect our Democratic state ticket by an old-time majority. The people are as mad as hornets over the '94 slump, and are going to expatiate that slip by eating up the Republicans in November."

It hardly needed a denial from Chairman Harrity of the National Democrat-Committee, to convince anybody who knows him that he had never said that the national committee would attempt to keep anybody out of the Chicago convention. Mr. Harrity is in Washington, and thus explicitly defines his position: "Speaking for myself as a delegate to the national Democratic convention, I expect to enter it with a view of abiding by the will of the majority. Whoever is nominated will receive my support, and I am certain that will be the sentiment of the great bulk of the delegates. Democrats always enter a conference, caucus or convention with the idea of submission to the voice of the majority. That is a cardinal principle and there is no reason to think it will be violated at Chicago by either the advocates of sound money or of free silver."

Section 61 of the Wilson tariff law, admitting free foreign alcohol to be used in the arts and manufacturers, was this week repealed by the house, the vote being 165 to 69. Secretary Carlisle had asked to have this section repealed because it had been so clumsily drawn that it was practically impossible to make regulations to enforce it. This section was one of the amendments added to the Wilson bill in the senate. It was known at the time that it was badly drawn, and expected that it would be put into proper shape in conference. Everybody remembers how the house was compelled to accept all the senate amendments in a lump to save the entire bill from failure.

The discussion of the bill prohibiting further issue of bonds would have been made much spirited in the senate if there was any probability of action by the house on the bill. M.

Made Crazy by Lightning.

New York, May 31.—William Scarler, a coachman, was removed to-day to Bellevue Hospital to be treated for insanity. He went to bed Saturday night sound in mind and body, but at midnight closed his window because of the thunderstorm that was brewing, having had a fear of lightning all his life.

Later tha storm became more violent, and he was awakened by a thunder clap and a flash of lightning that lit up the room. Scarler sprang from his bed and became demented. Subsequently he grew worse and rushed about, threatening to cut the electricity from his body with a knife. He gave seven policemen a hard tussle to get him into the patrol wagon.

Pension Bills Vetoed.

Washington, June 1.—The President to-day returned to congress three private pension bills with his veto in each case. In the case of two of the bills, granting pensions to Mrs. Amanda Woodcock and Jonathan Scott, both originating in the house, he points out that, owing to careless description in the bills, the pensions could not be paid under their terms. In the other, a senate bill, granting a pension to Helen N. Jacob, the president forcibly sets out his objections to allowing pensions to widows of soldiers who remarry.

A Family Blown Up.

Bangor, Me., May 30.—In Veasic on Friday night a house owned by Calvin Johnson and occupied by Mrs. Nellie Donahue and her two sons was blown up by dynamite by some murderous person unknown. The woman was severely injured and will die. One of the boys was hurled through a second-story window to the ground below, but is expected to live. No motive is known for the deed.

A CYCLONE, Thursday, caused two deaths and damaged or destroyed 75 buildings, besides much other property in Montgomery and Bucks county, Pa.

FIAE steamers one day last week, landed 3,290 immigrants at New York.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Over One Thousand Dead.

Moscow, May 30.—A terrible accident, resulting in the loss of between 1,000 and 2,500 lives, occurred here to-day. The popular fete of the coronation ceremonies was held to-day on the Hodynsky Plain, opposite the Petroffsky palace, and it is estimated that fully 500,000 persons attended.

For days the city has been full of peasants from many parts of the country, all awaiting the free feast that was given to-day. Many of the peasants had walked long distances in order to be present, while others, more fortunate, had arrived in the city in vehicles of every description. Expectation had reached the highest point, for it was known that to-day's fetes would excel anything of the kind ever given in connection with the coronation of the czars.

Long before daylight the crowds began pouring in the direction of the plain, while at an early hour all sorts of merry-making was indulged in The scene was one long to be remembered. Great booths had been constructed on the plain and from them were distributed free food, free beer, and mugs as souvenirs of the occasion. This free feast, which has always been the popular feature of coronations, has hitherto been the occasion of a great deal of crowding and good-natured fighting for places on the part of the hundreds of thousands of guests of the city, but no such gathering was ever witnessed on the Hodynsky plain, which has always been the scene of the popular entertainments attending coronations, as that which assembled to-day.

Everything went smoothly until the distribution of the food and gifts began. Then the people in the rear began to crowd forward, but the police and soldiers checked them and for a short time there was comparative order.

Soon, however, the crowd in the rear again became impatient, and surged forward despite every effiort to hold them back. Barriers had been erected in the vicinity of the booths to prevent excessive crowding, and under ordinary circumstances there would have been sufficient for the purpose. The people in front were swept against the barriers, where the enormous weight of the surging mass in the rear was thrown directly against them.

Mad with pain and fright, the people who were crushed against the barriers struggled to get away, but their attempts were fruitless. Their shrieks were heard, and this had the effect of further inciting those in the rear to rush forward. Suddenly the barriers gave way, and with a rush the immense throng swept forward. Hundreds of men, women and children were thrown down, and to stumble and to fall meant death or serious injury, for no power could check the crowd, many of whom were in a condition of panic.

The authorities were helpless, and for a time the scene baffled description. Many persons were killed by being crushed against the barriers before they gave way, and a great number met their deaths by being trampled upon. The cries and shrieks of the injured could be heard above the tumult of the crowd, and the effect was heart-rending.

Additional troops were called upon to assist in quieting and dispersing the people. This they finally succeeded in doing, when every effort was made to succur the injured. Cossacks were placed at the entrance of the 500 booths on the plain, and into these structures were carried the bodies of the dead. The representative of the United Press, who was an eye witness of the whole affair, saw heaps of bodies in the booths.

Many wild estimates were at first made as to the number of persons who had lost their lives. It was impossible for some time to obtain any official information as to the number, but early this evening it was learned that the loss of life will exceed 1,100. Some reports place the number of dead as high as 2,500.

While the crush was most intense, and the curses, shrieks and howls of pain were at their height, an unknown woman was deliverad of a child on the field. No attention was paid to them by the maddened crowd, and the mother and the infant were tramped to death.

Every facility was given for the identification of the dead, but in most cases it was impossible to recognize them, so badly were they crushed and disfigured.

Awful Discovery.

Lancaster, Pa., June 1.—The body of a child 7 years old, chopped and mutilated in a most horrible manner, was discovered at Colebrook. There is not the least doubt but that the child was murdered and then fiendishly dismembered in order to prevent identification.

Colebrook is very near the boundary between Lancaster and Lebanon counties. Sunday school children yesterday strayed away from their direct road and, taking a path in the mountains, made the shocking discovery.

They summoned the nearest neighbors, who, after removing the body to a safe place, notified the Lebanon county authorities. They have made dilligent search for the relatives of the child, but thus far they have not found the slightest clue. The arms and legs of the little one were chopped off. The remainder of the body was wrapped in material such as is used by funiture dealers in packing geods. The body was badly decomposed and the supposition is that it was secreted at least two months ago.

A Young Girl Strangled to Death.

New York, June 1.—Mary Cunningham, 13 years old, was found strangled to death in her mother's flat at No. 335 East Thirty-seventh street. Mrs. Cunningham returned home from her day's work, and upon entering the back parlor saw her daughter lying on the floor with her head under the bed. Pulling the child into view Mrs. Cunningham saw to her horror that there was a towel tightly knotted about her throat and that her eyes were black and blue, as if she had been fearfully pounded, while her tongue protruded from her mouth. It is thought that an assault had been attempted. A man named Edward McCormick is under arrest on suspicion,

Five Bitten by a Mad Dog.

Williamsport, Pa., June 1.—A rabid dog bit five persons here to day, and terrorized the western portion of the city before it was shot. Little Michael Casey was terribly bitten by the mad canine while on his way to school. Then the dog rushed into the yard of Mrs. Catharine Katz and bit her on the leg. Alexander Rischley's hand was lacerated by the animal, and little Rebecca Eister, who was playing in the street, was so badly bitten that she was removed to the hospital for treatment.

THE SUN HELPS CUBA.

Gomez Says the Heat Is Death to the Spanish.

EACH DAY BRINGS LIBERTY NEARER

Weyler's Work Has Only Done Harm. The Cuban Commander Says Polaviaja Will Replace the Butcher—Hunger Lessens the Spaniards' Enthusiasm.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The following letter from General Maximo Gomez to Senor Estrado Palma, the Cuban delegate in this city, has been given out at the headquarters of the Cuban delegation:

"There is no doubt that the revolution has successfully gone through its third period, and is now powerful all over the island.

"The first period was the outbreak. In the second was our organization. Finally the third period is marked by the invasion to the west provinces of the winter campaign, which has just closed, with no result favorable to the cause of the monarchists in spite of their famous army of 150,000 men and their powerful implements of war throughout the country. The torch was stopped as soon as the planters were diverted from grinding. Peasant proprietors were carefully respected and their crops were not destroyed by the hoofs of our horses.

"At first the Cuban family had no fear of the Spanish soldier, and our wounded were safe. But all this has changed as by magic, since Spain appointed Weyler to be the peacemaker.

"Disregardful of the immense interests that he compromised, it was he who again lighted the torch by his foolish pretension of grinding against the orders of the revolutionary government and for this reason new canefields and even some factories were destroyed, as also were several towns and villages, of which the Spanish soldiers had taken possession to depress and corrupt our families.

"Weyler's work has done the country great harm, and this is all that he has done, for otherwise, the liberating army is as mighty as ever.

"The revolution proceeds on its triumphal course, and every day that passes may be considered a victory now for our cause, and any petty loss that we may occasionally have is of no consequence when on the whole we triumph.

"The revolution thus enters now on its fourth period, in which the conflict will assume a severe character for Spain. Summer is death to them; our soldiers on the contrary are made of steel, and the sun that kills the Spaniard is a friend to the Cuban.

"General Weyler will go, and it is now said that Polaviaja will replace him. All to no purpose. What General Martinez Campos was not able to do at the beginning no other will do now.

"The Spanish soldier has no enthusiasm to keep his courage up. There is no spirited soldier when his stomach is empty. The Spanish soldier must be paid, even for his vices, if he is to be of any good, and Spain has no longer the money for it.

"I made yesterday two prisoners, whom I could hardly decide to send back to the crown. They seemed so willing to remain with us and share our abundant food."

Storm In Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 3.—A heavy storm over East Tennessee damaged crops to the amount of $15,000. The depot at Luttrell and many barns were burned by lightning.

Colored Women to Meet.

BOSTON, June 3.—The National Federation of Afro-American Women, organized last July in this city, will hold a national convention in Washington July 20, 21 and 22.

Turks Warned to Preserve Order.

ATHENS, June 3.—The commanders of the several warships have warned the Turkish authorities in Crete that unless they maintain order in the island they must expect energetic measures to be taken.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, June 4th, 1896:

John L. Pittman, Morrellville, and Florence Truby, Brush Valley, Indiana county.

Jesse Frank and Martha Jane McDonald, Green township, Indiana county.

Bernard Plabs and Carrie B. Ruffing, Portage township.

Robert Inman, Cassandra, and Ida James, Jamestown.

J. Freeman Bowser, Benscreek, and Nora James, Jamestown.

Andrew L. Enfield, Fayette county, Pa., and Bertha A. Kelly, Lloydsville.

Leonard F. Zinzer, El Paso, Ill., and Barbara E. Paul, Johnstown.

Herbert S. Mills and Annie Bailey, Patton.

O. J. Rhoads, Dunlo, and Sue Stutzman, Salix.

James Nagle and Catharine Shields, Johnstown.

Eugene Roesch and Elizabeth Ruhl, Johnstown.

John W. Clinger and Carrie Gardner, Johnstown.

Irvin S. Hearn and Lillie M. Penrod, Morrellville.

James M. Burns and Mary Connelly, Johnstown.

William Burns and Sarah Boyle, Vintondale.

Peter Speicher and Emma Shaffer, Richland township.

Martin M. Dunn and Mary Grady, Johnstown.

Samuel J. Snyder and Mary J. Skutchall, Johnstown.

Henry O. Stiff and Lydia Kellar, Johnstown.

Dennis Marshall and Margaret J. Grogan, Johnstown.

John M. Miller and Barbara Swatman, Conemaugh township.

Andrew Broncoto and Minnie Driados, Washington township.

Thomas Brown, Barnesboro, and Martha Tatter, West Moshannon, Pa.

Samuel Tamp, Philipsburg Pa., and Mary A. Murphy, Spangler, Pa.

John Colliver and Stella M. Snowden, Conemaugh.

Peter Shank and Emma L. Stull, Salix.

James S. Kane and Catharine McPeak, Johnstown.

Harry Baker, Susquehanna township, and Ella Bucher, Barr township.

The Biggest Fool at Large.

Is the individual who persistently neglects his health, and the means of preserving and restoring it. Many persons who are not constitutional idiots do this. They are genuine objects of compassion as well as censure. A failure of appetite, loss of sleep and flesh, impaired digestion, an uncertain condition of the bowels and symptoms of billiousness are so many warnings of the approach of disease. To disregard them is abject folly, which offended nature in due time punishes severely, if not fatally. That genuine and thoroughly reliable preventive of bodily mischief in the shape of chronic disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will, if resorted to in time, avert those disorders, to the removal of which it is also fully adequate. Among these are chronic indigestion, liver complaint, kidney troubles, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism and malaria.

B. & B.

Now's the buying time—and if you carefully consider your own self-interest, this store's going to sell you your new dress materials—first, because of choice new styles to pick from—and then because the prices are enough less than you're usually asked for such goods, to make that part especially interesting to your pocketbook—and we'll gladly submit you samples, with prices, as evidence.

FINE COLORED NOVELTY STRIPED GINGHAMS

20c. ones—28 inches wide, 10c. Special values in choice New Wash Goods at 8c., 10c., 12½c. to 25c.

FRENCH ORGANDIES,

20c., 25c., 30c. and 35c.—the most exquisite styles and colorings ever produced in these elegant summer fabrics.

STRIPED GRASS LINENS,

15c. to 40c. Striped and figured, 25c. to $1.25.

NEW IMPORTED DIMITIES,

20c. and 25c.

FINE PLAIN LINENS,

In the Natural color—20c. and 25c.—steamed and thoroughly shrunk.

IMPORTED WHITE CORDED MADRAS GINGHAMS,

25c. and 30c.

SILK GINGHAMS,

100 styles at 25c.—others at 18c. nd 35c., and hosts of other equally important values in Novelty Dress Goods and Silks that it will be to your advantage to find out about.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

For Your Protection.—Catarrah "Cures" or Tonics for Catarrah in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrah is a local, not a blood disease, caused oy a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrah will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breadth, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to ally inflammation and heal the membrane Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowleged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

nov 10 94 1y.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

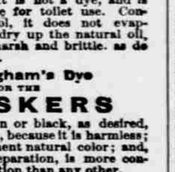
SHOATS WANTED.

50 Shoats to weigh from 75 to 100 pounds each. Address,

Mountain House,
Cresson, Pa.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.



It Will Cure COLD IN HEAD

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. nov.10.94.1y

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.

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FAT FOLKS REDUCED from 15 to 25 lbs per month by a harmless treatment by practicing physician of 20 years' experience. No bad effects or detention from business. No starving, wrinkles or flabbiness. Improves general health and beautifies complexion. Physicians and society ladies indorse it. Thousands cured.

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For particulars address, with stamp, DR. SNYDER, 86 Nassau Street, NEW YORK CITY.

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BUGGIES at ½ Price

CARTS & HARNESS

$37.50	Top Buggy	45	We Cut the Price
$45	Phaeton	$54	PRICES and
$50	4 Pass. Top Surrey	$60	outsell ALL
$50	Road Wagon	$55	competitors.
$16	Road Cart	$8.50	Buy of fac-
$50	Buggy Harness	$2.85	tory and save
$10	Buggy "	$4.75	Middleman's
$30	Team "	$12.50	profit.
$5	Morgan Saddle	$1.65	Cat'g'e Free

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO. 6 to 12 Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS AT BRADLEY'S MAIN STREET CASH STORE.

New things in Dress Goods, Fancy and Plain, New Styles in Wrapper Goods, Mosburg Silk Finish Henrietta from 13c. to 16c. per yard, entirely new. New Lining of all the latest kinds in the market.

New Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings.

Full assortment of Prints, Ginghams and Muslins Full line of all the latest styles in Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

IN MEN'S WEAR

we carry all the latest styles in Shoes, Shirts, Hats, &c., at very low prices. Come and see us when in town.

THOS. BRADLEY,

GALLITZIN.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

Don't Think

Of wasting time over problems that others have thought out for you.

GOOD RESULTS

Come from long experience.

The Cinderella Stoves and Ranges

Are the result of over thirty-five years experience. They are noted for their durability, cleanliness and economy.

Special attention has been paid to making Stoves the way the people want them, with a view of meeting every requirement at a moderate cost.

Their cleanliness lessens labor. Their economy saves money.

Sold by the following dealers:

EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker. CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrich. HASTINGS—I. E. Bender. SPANGLER—E. M. Binder. PATTON—A. M. Thomas. LILLY—F. C. George. SOUTH FORK—N. S. George & Son. [Sept2.95]

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

of Furs, Capes and Jackets, Winter Dress Goods and Woolen Underwear at QUINN'S, 134 and 136 Clinton St., Johnstown. Fur Capes sold at half cost. New Spring Dress Goods arriving every day.

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,

5.9531. Formerly of Carrolltown.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 17, 1895.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 23 a m
Main Line Express, daily	10 59 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 56 p m
Mail Train, daily	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave Ebensburg as follows: 7.20 and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9 30 a. m and 5.35 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m., and 6.10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 3.10 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8 05 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. Leave Cresson 9 35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 300 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

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BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE

mbria Freeman.

ENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

DAY, - - - JUNE 5, 1896.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

George Rearer, of Pittsburg, spent in town.

r Foley, of the Carrolltown *News*, town on Monday.

rge Litzinger and wife, of Lorette, Ebensburg on Wednesday.

Adam Fees, of Carrolltown, spent hours in town on Wednesday.

John Litz, of Carroll township, few hours in town on Monday.

Thomas C. Shoemaker, of Belle- visiting friends in this place.

Sampe, of the Cresson *Record*, was to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

H. Somerville, of Chest Springs, visitor to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

Philip Gill, of Chest township, was er of the FREEMAN office on Mon-

W. Lake and wife of South Fork, a few hours in Ebensburg on Wed-

ry-shoats are wanted at the Moun- house, Cresson. See ad. in another

George H. Roberts, of this place, a fine driving horse in Altoona on

hir Lon Davis, of Kane, Pa., is relatives and old acquaintences in burg.

ring the past week a fine rustic has been placed over the race on Rowena.

Robert Davison, a medical student Pennsylvania University, arrived Monday.

night recently dogs killed a num- sheep belonging to George Krug, of a township.

rge Myers, of Braddock, spent here on a visit to his parents, Mr. s. James Myers.

Sheriff D. A. Luther, of Carr l ty, and his son, H. A. Luther, of wn, were in town on Tuesday.

Both Gallitzin's enterprising mer- has a new ad. in this issue of the per which you will do well to read.

n Mountain, a Johnstown lad if sentenced to the lockup for three for going swimming within the city

e residence of Mrs. E. Roberts, cor- igh and Julian streets, is being ed by Mr. John L. Stough's force ers.

fessor Miller, of Johnstown, will e place of County Superintendent as a teacher in the Ebensburg schools.

Ebensburg council at a special g, held on Monday night, contracted Mr. E. B. Cresswell to light the for 30 days.

rable belonging to John McNally, mill was burned on Tuesday night. ailed to learn the cause of the confla- or the amount of the loss.

negie's large ore mines at Scotia, county, have been ordered closed for an indefinite period. Three hun- men are thrown out of employment.

grand jury of Clarion county has ended the erection of a soldier's ent at Clarion, and Judge Clark has the recommendation his approval.

avid H. Scrader, of Chest Springs, ined $5 and costs on Wednesday ge on a charge of malicious mis ordered by James H. Gant, of this

tice Brown, of Kittanning, and the spent one hour and a half trying to rateful bride to stand up and speak by before the ceremony could be minated.

t. Williams, a native of Ebensburg, a number of years a resident of ead, Pa., accompanied by his little awrence, is visiting relatives and in Ebensburg.

n Russian, an Australian laborer ed at Cresson, was taken to Altoona nday evening of last week and ad- to the hospital to be treated for a ion of the scalp. Russian sustain- injury in a fight.

Father Denny, brother of Mr. J. y, of the Mountain House, and ph Lake, a native of Ebensburg, the late John G. Lake, Esq., both nts of Canton, Ohio, spent a couple s in town this week.

number of Somerset county maple producers are elated over the de- of the United States supreme court ring the sugar bounty valid. They t about $5,000 out of the United treasury for nothing.

Eleanor, Clearfield county, on Mon- last week, France, the eight-year- ld of George Mapich, stepped in d of a car that was being dropped down ck and was instantly killed, her nd both legs being severed from the

horse belonging to John Hamilton through the covering and fell to the m of a well in Mr. Hamilton's yard Wednesday night of last week, says the Fork *Record*. When found on day morning the horse was dead. ut is about twenty feet deep.

ials of the Cambria Iron company at Gallitzin on Monday, looking over ir mines in that region and ship- coal to their new coke ovens in town. It will be a big boom to Gal- if the rumor should prove true.

great hammer has been put into axe factory at Lewistown. The ne has a striking force of 3,000 pounds one stroke completes the manufac- an axe. It takes five men to work the five men with the hammer do in a day as forty men can do by

about three o'clock on Thursday after- the large livery barn on the Cresson e property, which is occupied dur- summer season by Messrs. O'Hara, & Davis, of this place, was struck ning, set on fire and burned to the nd. All the carriages, buggies and re were saved.

John Dalog, a Russian, who was em- d as a laborer at the Cambria Iron ny's blast furnace, was struck on ad by a falling trestle on Friday of last week, and died in a short afterwards. Dalog came to this ut five years ago and had a wife and children in Russia.

he dwelling house of Henry Strayer, nesville, caught fire about 9 o'clock turday evening during the absence of mily and was soon a total ruin. The ors succeeded in saving considerable ture. The fire is supposed to have ated from a defective flue. The loss n down at $1,200 which is partially ed by insurance.

new and rich coal field near Fru- is to be tapped by a branch of the sylvania railroad, for which the co - of grading was let on Friday. The ine will be about a mile long and will ed by J. S. Vipond, of Altoona. A bridge along the road will be built W. G. Stahl & Sons. The mines ed are being developed by the Fru- t Coal & Coke company.

—Albert Meisel, 10-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Meisel, of this place, while playing ball with some young companions near the electric light plant, on Friday last was so unfortunate as to fall and break his leg between the knee and the ankle.

—A series of seven games has been arranged to be played by the ball teams of Patton and Ebensburg. Three games will be played at each place while the seventh will be played on neutral ground. The first game of the series will be played at Ebensburg on Saturday, June 20th.

—Messrs. Strittmatter Brothers, contractors and builders, of Hastings, have a force of men at work putting up the new residence of Mr. Christ Shinafelt, on Julian street. The Strittmatter Brothers are an energetic firm, noted for doing good work in quick time, and people who are contemplating building will do well to consult them before giving out their contracts.

—"Many people do not know how easily they can protect themselves and their children against the bites of gnats and other insects. Weak carbolic acid sponged on the skin and hair, and in some cases the clothing, will drive away the whole tribe. We have no doubt that horses and cattle could be protected in the same way from flies, which sometimes nearly madden them."

—The candidates on the Republican ticket in this county, met in the jail on Tuesday and elected George M. Wertz, of Stonycreek township, for county chairman. It was rather a strange place of meeting, but as a number of their constituents are stopping there, the selection of the place was suggestive to some of the candidates to steer clear of the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions courts.

—Jerry Berkey, a Stoystown farmer, on approaching the granary in his barn recently almost stepped on a huge blacksnake. It was in a defiant attitude. He attempted to put his heel upon its head. Instantly it flug its body in a coil about his right leg. Realizing his danger, Berkey quickly brought his left heel down on the serpents head and crushed it. He then tore the snake's body from his leg. The reptile measured six feet.

—Florence Williams, who looks like a mulatto, but is not, was sent to Morganza May 23. She was taken by the police out of a house at 23 Second avenue, where she was found to be crazier than the other inmates. The Department of Charities has discovered that the real name of Florence is Eva Hildebrandt, of Summerhilll, Cambria county. The Cambria county authorities will be requested to care for the girl. She has seen better days—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

—John Snider, of this place, is the owner of a cat which became the mother of a number of kittens which resemble rabbits to a certain degree. They are minus the cat tail, having a regular rabbit imitation in this respect. The hind legs are longer than the front ones and when they travel, hop along on the first joints, and as Mr. Snyder is the possessor of a number of pet rabbits it is the general belief of those who have seen them that the kittens are rabbits.—*Glen Campbell Comet*.

—A prominent official of the "Pennsy" is quoted by the Philadelphia *Record* as saying that "the South Penn road will be built beyond a doubt, but it will not be done this year. The re-surveys of the route now being made by the Cumberland Valley engineers are for the purpose of perfecting our right of way, so that when we decide to go ahead with the road and complete it there will be nothing to delay us. No time has been fixed on for the resumption of work, but I don't suppose that it will be many years before we find we can make use of another line across the state to great advantage."

—On Tuesday night, May 26, the large flouring mill of G. W. Mauk, situated at Mann's Choice, Bedford county, was entirely destroyed by fire, which so far as known originated in the boiler room. It was a three story structure and had only recently been overhauled and $2,000 spent in improvements. Mr. Mauk places his loss at $15,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,650. The plant contained among other cereals, 2,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 of oats, 900 of wheat, 110 barrels of flour and a car load of chop and middlings. It was only by the hardest kind of work that the planing mill of Miller & Holler was saved from destruction.

—Joe Beiter, the well-known Washington street landlord, is laid up with a broken leg. Last Wednesday William Slater and Mr. Beiter, of this city, and Henry Daily, of Somerset, left for the vicinity of new Baltimore. Somerset county, on a fishing trip. A few miles out from New Baltimore Mr. Beiter, while walking through the woods, slipped between two fallen trees, with the result that he suffered the fracture of his left leg below the knee. From 7 o'clock Wednesday evening until 4 o'clock the next morning Mr. Beiter was ablged to lay in the woods while one of his friends could bring a physician from New Baltimore. Dr. Wright arrived at that hour and temporarily dressed the injured member, Mr. Beiter was conveyed to Stoyestown, where he was placed on a train Thursday evening and brought home. Dr. Sheridan now attends him.—*Johnstown Democrat*.

That Knock-Out at Johnstown.

Johnstown, Pa., May 31.—The contest in Adair's opera house last evening between Charles Knox, of Altoona, and William Vence, of Scranton, was a red hot affair. Vence showed himself to be about twenty pounds heavier than Knox and a hard rusher, but he wasted his strength on Knox in the early rounds and Knox landed many blows in the closing rounds. Knox got the decision.

The contest between Charles Inlow, of Altoona, and Thomas Hennigan, was declared a draw. The fight was fast and furious, both men landing effective blows. Hennigan showed his superiority in the early rounds, but Inlow made such a great rally that the referee declared it a draw.

The bout between Mike Crotty, lately of Ireland, and Johnny Griffin, of Pittsburg was won by Griffin. Crotty could strike as a mule could kick, but he could not hit Griffin, who hammered him all over the ring.

Lightning's Queer Course.

While Aaron C. Haag, a watchmaker residing near Bernville, Pa., was working at his bench Saturday evening, lightning struck his dwelling. The bolt passed into the cellar and thence up into the room, where it jumped from a lot of tools to the vice where Mr. Haag sat. It then entered the drawers, melted tools splintered a leg of the table and finally Mr. Haag on the leg, ripping his trousers into shreds and tearing one of his shoes from his foot Mr. Haag was hurled from his seat and his clothes were ignited. A red streak marks his leg where the electricity passed from the knee to the foot. Beyond a sensation of numbness, the man escaped injury. Seven members of his family were nearby, but were not hurt.

The Commissioner's Salary.

The superior court, sitting in Philadelphia, last week handed down a decision, sustaining Judge Barker's position in the case of Commissioners Lloyd and Dillon against Cambria county.

This ends the question in regard to the salary of our county commissioners, who in the future will only be entitled to receive $400 per year, and in the cases above mentioned Commissioners Lloyd and Dillon will have to refund the amount overdrawn in their respective cases.

Real Estate Transfers.

George Felix et ux. to John Lloyd Adams; consideration $2,972.

John Sanker, et ux. to Patrons of Husbandry, Cresson Grange, Cresson, $100.

William H. Smay et ux. to Florentine Casteel Portage township, $0.

William H. Smay et ux. to Amy Roseau, Portage township, $80.

William H. Smay et ux. to Anton Lepage Portagetownship, $40.

John G. Bricker et ux. to John Hancock, Johnstown, $2,300.

Harry W. Ellis et ux. to Albert Wolford, Washington, $30.

Isaac Baumgardner et ux. to Mary E. Pugh, Richland, $600.

Alice E. Jones et vir to T. S. Bennett, Carroll, $900.

Julius Hansen et ux. to Alex. Anderson, Barr, $175.

Joseph Gray et ux. to Henry Swope, Chest, $200.

Cambria Iron company to Christ Krorzen, Johnstown, $225.

Mary E. Campbell to Louise McConnel, Chest, $100.

Louise McConnel to George S. Good, Chest, $130.

Bebecca Leidy et al. to Robert Varner, Jackson, $1,100.

A. W. Rowland to V. W. Smith, East Conemaugh, $1,550.

Bernard Keelan et ux. to David Eagan, Johnstown, $750.

Mathiot Reade et ux. to Harriet Inman Washington, $30.

Abraham L. Good et ux. et al. to Daniel Long, Barr, $50.

Daniel S. McAnulty et ux. to John Hanson, Barnesboro, $100.

D. S. Bougher et ux. to John Hanson, Barnesboro, $100.

D. J. Bougher et ux. to Christain John son, et al., Barnesboro, $100.

Eliza Long et vir to John Tinto, Susquehanna, $50.

A. W. Luckhardt et ux. to John Henderson et al. Johnstown, $1.

C. E. Little et ux. to F. L. Little, Patton, $500.

C. E. Little et ux. to F. L. Little, Patton, $300.

Perry Troxell et ux. to Reade township school district Reade, $1.

Joseph G. Hollen et ux. to Reade township school district, Reade, $1.

Joseph Campbell et ux. to Pennsylvania Railroad company, Portage borough, $1,800.

Tom L. Johnson et ux. to John Hitchew, Johnstown, $1,400.

Patrick Madden to Michael Bozart, Johnstown, $950.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement company to Hiram Wilkins, Patton, $800.

George Shirley et ux. to David W. Coulter, East Conemaugh, $800.

Frederick Neigle et ux. to John A. Veigle, Lilly, $240.

Frederick Veigle et ux. to F. J. Veigle, Lilly, Lilly.

Cambria County Populists.

The People's party of Cambria county, in convention in Eckenrode's Hall, Carrolltown, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, nominated the following ticket:

Legislature—Augustine Kirsch, of Barr township, and J. B. Corrigan, of Reade township.

Commissioner—G. M. Logue, of Gallitzin.

Poorhouse Director—Michael B. Carney, of Lilly.

Auditors—Gilbert Weakland, of Carrolltown, and John Burley, of Carroll township.

Congressional Conferees—A. B. Kirsch, Joseph Farabaugh and John Redinger.

The Conferees were instructed for W. G. Comerford, of Loretto, for congress, and A. B. Kirsch for delegate to the national convention.

For State Delegates—Dr. Sloan, Gilbert Weakland and Augustine Kirsch were chosen. They were given power to choose a fourth delegate. A. B. Kirsch was chosen county chairman and Gilbert Weakland, secretary.

Resolutions favoring government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, proportional representation, the initiative and referendum tax reform, and the Omaha platform were adopted.

The conferees met at Altoona last Thursday and made these district nominations: For Congress—W. A. Cumerford, Loretto; Elector—John Suckling, Hollidaysburg; Delegate to St. Louis convention—A. B. Kirsch, Nicktown; Alternate—A. A. Stone, Altoona. The senatorial conferees of Cambria and Blair counties nominated David T. Goodwin, of Altoona, for state senator.

Died Suddenly.

James S. Lucket, a former resident of Munster township, and who also, for a few years lived in Barr township, this county, and who at one time was supervisor on the Ebensburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, died suddenly at the Altoona hospital about 9:30 on Tuesday evening. While passing through Altoona on Philadelphia express on Tuesday, he was compelled to stop off on account of sickness. The attack was in the nature of a cramp.

The deceased first went to the office of Dr. Christy, on eleventh avenue near Thirteenth street. That physician diagnosed his ailment as a congestive chill and advised his immediate removal to the hospital. The ambulance was sent for and the patient taken to that institution, where he died about fifteen minutes after his arrival. Congestive chills are very dangerous, particularly to one of Mr. Luckett's age.

Mr. Luckett was 63 years of age. He left Coalport on Tuesday, presumably to go to Long Island City, where his sons are located. He was a carpenter by occupation, but during recent years had lived a retired life. His wife has been dead some years. He is survived by four sons and one daughter, all living in Long Island City. The deceased was a member of the Catholic church.

With Bear and Snakes

An adventure that rivals those of the good old Daniel of Scripture days and of Israel Putnam, the Revolutisnary hero, was experienced by William Sherer, of William sport. While prospecting for coal on the mountains of Clinton county, he took refuge in a cave under a cliff to escape death in a fierce forest fire. While there a black bear, also forced to shelter by the flames, tumbled into the hole upon Sherer. The beast was so badly frightened that it scrambled away as fast as it could go. Sherer killed four rattle snakes in the rock-bound den. The flames and smoke were so hot that his face and hands were blistered. He crawled on hands and knees to a creek a rod away where he obtained water enough in his hat to keep him from suffocation. Snakes were likewise driven to the stream by the flames, and Sherer saw nine rattlers during his brief journey from the cave to the stream. The fire was in "cuttings" and burned so fiercely that the tops of trees standing 50 feet high were ignited and became pillars of flame.

Blair County Semi-Centennial.

For the Blair County Semi-Centennial, to be celebrated at Hollidaysburg, Pa., June 11 and 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell tickets to Hollidaysburg and return, from Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations (including all stations on branch roads, except stations on the Bedford division,) good for return passage until June 13 inclusive, at reduced rates.

June 11 will be Military and Grand Army day, and June 12 Civic and Industrial day.

—John Gill, of Chest township, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Monday.

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday morning at nine o'clock with Judge Barker on the bench.

The following cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Anthony Shumaker; surety of the peace. Defendant discharged and the county pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Williams; surety of the peace. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs and to enter bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Springer; surety. Sentenced to pay the costs and to enter bail in $300 to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Johnson; surety. Sentenced to pay the costs and to give $300 bond to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. William March; desertion. Sentenced to pay the costs and ordered to support his wife.

Commonwealth vs. James Finan; surety. Sentenced to pay the costs and to enter bail in $300 to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Lewis and Commonwealth vs. Rebuen Charles, cross suits for assault and battery were tried together. Jury find the defendant not guilty in the first case and divided the costs between the defendant and the prosecutor and in the latter case they returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Tomasko, Steve Fesko and Steve Tomasko; assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery. Jury find defendants guilty. Mary Tomasko was sentenced to pay the costs of her case while the other two defendants were sentenced to pay the costs, $50 fine and to go to jail for 30 days.

Commonwealth vs. George Sell; fornix et cet., Hannah Makin, prosecutrix. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Albert Bolvin; assault. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Ream; fornix et cet., Maggie Miller, prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20, costs, $20 lying in expenses and $1 per week for seven years.

Commonwealth vs. David Watson, burglary; defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Burkett, receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John Ream; entering a railroad freight car with intent to commit a felony. Grand jury ignored the bill.

Commonwealth vs. James Cramer, alias James Freeman; assault and battery, two counts. Nol pros entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. same; felonious assault and pointing firearms. Defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Hugh and David Watson, three counts; breaking and entering, breaking without entering and receiving stolen goods. Defendants plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John C. Hough; receiving stolen goods. Nol pros entered on payment of costs by county.

Commonwealth vs. Adam Jacobs; assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and assault and battery. Grand jury ignored the bill.

Commonwealth vs. William McCoy; larceny and receiving stolen goods. Defendant pleads guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Chauncey Myers; receiving stolen goods. Defendant pleads guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Ream; fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty. Usual sentence imposed.

Commonwealth vs. William Remington; larceny and receiving stolen goods. Defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John Strumquest; horse-stealing. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Fred Speck; furnishing liquor to minors. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, A. W. Hill, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Pearson Koontz; fornication and bastardy. Jury find defendant guilty of fornication.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Priest and John Boyle; felonious assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James Connors; larceny and receiving stolen goods. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Wesley Dorman; assault and battery, three counts. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. same; assault and battery, three counts. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. same; breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, three counts. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Mary O'Connor; assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty and recommended to mercy of court.

Commonwealth vs. James O'Connor; assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty but that he pay one-half the costs and the prosecutor, Gregory A. White, the other half.

Single Fare to the Y. P. S. C. E. Convention.

The Fifteenth International convention of the Young People's Society of Christain Endeavor will be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell, from July 6 to 8 inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington and return at a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will will be good for return passage until July 15 inclusive, but if deposited with the Joint Agent at Washington prior to 6 P. M., July 15, will be extended to July 31 inclusive.

Full information in regard to rates and time of trains can be obtained upon application to ticket agents.

Excursion tickets for the following side trips will be sold as under:

From July 7 to 13 inclusive excursion tickets between Washington and Baltimore and Washington will be sold at $1.25 for the round trip, good for return passage until July 14 inclusive.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets from Washington to Gettysburg and return will be sold at $3.35 for the round trip, good to return until July 31 inclusive. On the same days the Western Maryland Railroad company will sell excursion tickets from Baltimore to Gettysburg and return, with same return limit, at $1.15 for the round trip.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets will be sold from Washington to Richmond and return at $4 00, to Petersburg and return at $5.00, to Old Point Comfort and return (all rail) $6.00 (and going all rail and returning by boat) $5.55, to Fredericksburg and return $2.25. These tickets will bear limit of July 31 inclusive.

All tickets for side trips will be sold only on presentation of return portions of excursion tickets to Washington issued for this occasion.

Communication.

St. Augustine, June 1st, 1895.

ED. FREEMAN:—On Memorial Day the graves of the soldiers dead in the cemetery here were decorated with the customary services. Rev. J. McLarn, of Chest Springs, was orator on the occasion.

Following is a list of the soldiers buried in this cemetery: Joseph Adams, Thos. Adams, John Burgoon, Thomas Burns, Andrew Callahan, Peter Cassidy, Joseph Cramer, Cornelius Donahoe, Thomas Durbin, Christ King, Henry G. Krise, James Maloney, William McKenzie, Louis McDermitt, Michael McDermitt, James McCloskey, Arthur J. McConnell, Henry Muller, John Nagle, William K. Powell, William Ryan, Joseph A. Watt, Stanislaus Wharton, Jacob Wills, Augustine Wills, Everistus Wilt. M.

Miscellaneous Notices.

WANTED.—A general representative in this county to organize local boards for the Artisans' Savings and Loan Association. Address 91 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. meh22

WANTED.—A reliable man to represent a loan institution in Cambria county Money loaned in sums of $100 to $10,000. For particulars apply to W. M. DAVIS, Coalport, Pa. meh20tf.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Key Building, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in June, $2,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President. LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

WOOL. Farmers can get 22 cents per pound in trade for wool at the store of W. A. B. Little, in Loretto. A large and well assorted stock of general merchandise is on hand to select from. apr. 17 6t.

FOR COMMISSIONER: ROBERT FERGUSON, of Blacklick township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the next county convention.

THIRTY-THREE dollars will pay for a term of six weeks, board and thorough instruction in music, at the Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa. Summer Term begins July 20. For catalogues address, HENRY B. MOYER. ma 29 4t.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McBreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct11tf

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors of the Cresson & Clearfield Coal & Coke company will be held at the office of the company at Frugality, Pa on Wednesday, June 17th 1896, at one o'clock, P. M. B. O. HAGAN, Sec'y. 3t.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

June ... Clearance.

Every surplus piece of Dress Goods from lowest to highest grade, will positively be sold during this month of June, neither loss nor cost to be considered,

Come,

or send for samples, giving an idea of material desired, and get handsome gowns at a fractional part of real value. This applies to

Summer Woolens, Silks, Cottons, Silk and Wool, Mohairs,—

every fabric on the fashionable list. Let us hear from you in your own interest.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG.

An Earache is about as painful an ache as anything that

Salva-cea (TRADE-MARK)

has to deal with. But it stops it immediately. Big pains—little pains—it stops all of them.

Salva-cea is the quickest to relieve and cure

Piles, Boils, Catarrh, Chafings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Colds, Rheumatism, Sore Muscles, Burns.

Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents. At druggists, or by mail.

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THE KEELEY CURE

Is a special boon to business men who, having drifted unconsciously into the drink habit and awaken to find the disease of alcoholism fastened upon them, rendering them unfit to manage affairs requiring a clear brain. A four weeks course of treatment at the

PITTSBURG KEELEY INSTITUTE, No. 4246 Fifth Avenue,

restores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and restores them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1600 cases treated here, and among them some of your own neighbors, to whom we can refer with confidence as to the absolute safety and efficiency of the Keeley Cure. The fullest and most searching investigation is invited. Send for pamphlet giving full information. aug. 2 94

RESTAURANT NOTICE.

I respectfully give notice to my many patrons of Ebensburg and county people at 84 large that on and after April 1, 1895, I will move my restaurant from Julian street to Centre street, in sight of the Cambria House, next door to Wilkinson's Marble yard, where I will be pleased to see all my old patrons, hoping a liberal share of the public patronage. I serve meals and lunches at all hours. Price, 15 and 20 cents. I will keep a full line of confectionery, fruits, candies, cigars, oysters, ice cream in season, ice cream in all flavors, special dinners and suppers gotten up by giving timely notice, spring vegetables in season. I will have a special parlor for ladies and their escorts. Thanks for past favors. Respectfully yours, JAMES H. GANT. meh 20 tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Hagan deceased. Letters of administration c. t. a. on the estate of Sarah Hagan, late of the borough of Gallitzin, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS W. HAGAN, Administrator. Gallitzin Pa., May 1st, 1896. ma 8 6t.

ADLINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of Peter Stoltz, late of Barr township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate will present them for payment and all indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to H. J. HOPPEL, Adm'r. d. b. n. c. t. a. F. A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney.

A FRIENDLY STORE!

Friendly Invitation, Friendly Welcomes, Friendly Clerks, Friendly Talk, Friendly Talk, Friendly Merchandise, Friendly Prices. Why not? Friendly Friends of the Store make this possible. It spurs us to broader, better and more liberal Trading.

NO GRAND PARADE

ever exceeded the splendor of our array of Dry Goods. They are more attractive than ever before, and they will move rapidly, for the price is right.

Yard-wide Muslin, -	3 1-4c per yard.
Fruit of the Loom, - -	10c. a yard.
Toil Du Noid, - -	10c. a yard.
Cotton Crepon, - -	10c. a yard.
Cashmeres, all colors, 15, 20, 25, 35, 45, 50c. yard.	
Sateen in Persian effects, -	12c. a yard.

"Hats at High-Tide"

Is the only expression that will describe the state of our Hat trade this season. Hats that will make tall, thin men look stout. Hats for fat men,

YACHTING CAPS

and Sailor Hats for boys. Men's and boys' Crush Hats for 50c. Men's black Tourist Hats for 75c. and up. Men's Stiff Hats in all colors

AT ANY PRICE.

Words of Praise.

reach us every day from customers. We suit them with Clothing. Their Clothes fit, are made well, they are satisfied.

The price is right and the styles correct.

These are some of the reasons they sing our praise.

We sell all all-wool Cheviot Suits for $5.00.
We sell scuff Suits for $4.50.
We sell Clay-worsted Sack Suits for $6.00.
We sell better Clays for $8, 10 and 12.
Children's double-breasted Suits, 4 to 14 years, $1.25.
We sell Grand Army Suits, including Brass G. A. R. Buttons, for only $8.

Held High in Estimation.

Something cool is what the people are looking for now—cool and comfortable are these one strap Sandals in Dongola and Tan Needle or Razor Toe for $1 and $1,25.

Ladies' Oxford in Dongola and Tan from 75c. to $2.

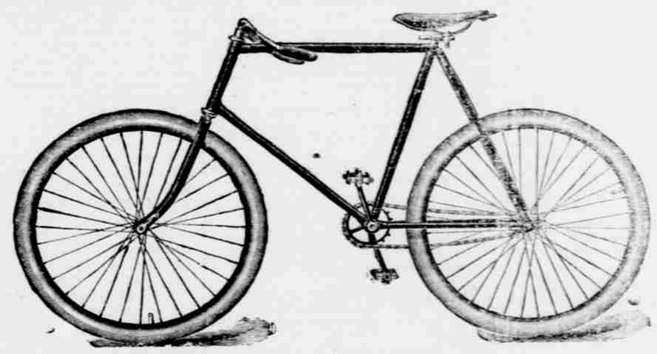
Also Children's in Patent Leather, Dongola and Tan sandals from 60c. to $1.25.

Yours for Low Prices,

H. ORTH,

CALLITZIN, PA.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.



All Kinds and Sizes for Sale by

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK. ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co., BANKERS, EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank, CARROLLTOWN, PA.

T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully, JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

S. L. REED. MATHIOT READE.

REED & READE, Attorneys at Law, EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

KITTELL & LITTLE, Attorneys at Law, EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PENN'A

Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ebf-'90

J. F. McKENRICK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, EBENSBURG, - PA

Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

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Office in Opera House, Center street.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO., PITTSBURG DEPT., PITTSBURG, PA.

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ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Assigned estate of John A. Blair. Notice is hereby given that John A. Blair and Jane A. Blair, his wife, on the 28th day of May 1896, executed a deed of voluntary assignment to the undersigned transferring all the estate, real, personal and mixed of the said John A. Blair in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said assigned estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated. M. D. BEARER, Assignee. Ebensburg, Pa., May 28th, 1896. 6t.

Mountain House Shaving Parlor

Located on Centre street near Mountain House office. Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done in the neatest and best manner. A share of your patronage solicited. ROBERT CASSIDY.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sale. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. [illegible], 349 Broadway, N. Y.

1794. 1895.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK, AGENT FOR THE OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS 1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

BAYARD'S

PINK - DYSPEPSIA - TABLETS.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Will immediately Strengthen Stomach and Restore Appetite. For sale by Druggists or sent promptly by mail on receipt of price, 50c. a box. BAYARD DRUG CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 1 6m.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

JOHN F. STRATTON'S CELEBRATED

MANDOLINS,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, 811, 813, 815, 817 East 9th St., New York.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. LET GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

CANCER and TUMORS CURED. No Knife. Book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 163 Elm St. Cincinnati, O.

THE VETO IS IGNORED.

River and Harbor Bill Passed by the House.

BOTH PARTIES WERE SPLIT UP.

Thirty-Nine Democrats Voted to Override the President's Action—Twenty-Six Republidans Stood by Him—A List of These Members.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The house devoted itself to passing the river and harbor bill over the president's veto and to unseating by a vote of 162 to 39, John J. Walsh, the Democratic member from the Eighth New York district, whose place will be filled by John Murray Mitchell, Republican. The river and harbor bill was passed by 220 to 60, many more votes than the two-thirds necessary to overrule a veto. Thirty-nine Democrats voted to override the president's veto and 26 Republicans stood by President Cleveland.

The Democrats who voted to pass the bill over the veto are:

Bankhead (Ala.), Berry (Ky.), Buck (La.), Catchings (Miss.), Clarke (Ala.), Cobb (Mo.), Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Tex.), Culberson (Tex.), Cummings (N. Y.), Denny (Miss.), Dinsmore (Ark.), Ellet (Va.), Elliott (S. C.), Fitzgerald (Mass.), Kendall (Ky.), Kyle (Miss.), Latimer (S. C.), Lester (Ga.), Little (Ark.), McCulloch (Ark.), McMillin (Tenn.), McRae (Ark.), Meyer (La.), Money (Miss.), Ogden (La.), Owens (Ky.), Price (La.), Robertson (La.), Sparkman (Fla.), Strait (S. C.), Talbert (S. C.), Terry (Ark.), Turner (Ga.), Tyler (Va.), Underwood (Ala.), Washington (Tenn.), Williams (Miss.), Wilson (S. C.). Total, 39.

The Republicans who voted against passing the bill over the veto were:

Allen (Utah), Anderson (Tenn.), Androws (Neb.), Baker (N. H.), Brown (Tenn.), Calderhead (Kan.), Connolly (Ills.), Grout (Vt.), Hager (Ia.), Hainer (Neb.), Hepburn (Ia.), Leighty (Ind.), Liney (N. C.), Long (Kan.), McCall (Tenn.), McClure (O.), McEwan (N. J.), Pearson (N. C.), Pitney (N. J.), Scranton (Pa.), Settle (N. C.), Shafroth (Col.), Sherman (N. Y.), Strode (Neb.), Tracewell (Ind.), Updegraff (Ia.)—total 26.

ANTI-BOND BILL PASSED.

It Goes Through the Senate by a Vote of 32 to 25.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The long struggle in the senate over the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds has come to an end, and the bill passed by a vote of 32 to 25. The bill as passed covers only three lines, as follows:

"Be it enacted that the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever without further athority of congress is hereby prohibited."

The vote on its final passage was as follows:

Yeas: Republicans—Brown, Cannon, Dubois, Hansbrough, Mitchell (Or.), Pettigrew, Pritchard, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—10. Democrats—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Chilton, Daniel, George, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—17. Populists—Allen, Butler, Jones (Nev.), Peffer, Stewart—5. Total, 32.

Nays: Republicans—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, Nelson, Platt, Quay, Wetmore, Wilson—16. Democrats—Brice, Caffery, Faulkner, Hill, Lindsay, Mitchell (Wis.), Palmer, Smith, Vilas—9. Total, 25.

Senator Hill, when he moved for adjournment said, "and may God save the country!"

He had vigorously opposed the anti-bond bill, as a virtual repudiation of the public debt.

DARTE LIKELY TO WIN.

The G. A. R. Encampment Opened at Chambersburg Today.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 3.—Several thousands of veterans are here attending the state encampment of the G. A. R., which opened today. A sharp contest is being waged for the office of department commander, for which the candidates are Judge Darte and James B. Denworth. The general opinion is that the former will win. W. H. Mackey will probably be chosen senior vice commander over Frederick J. Cotar of Philadelphia. Assistant Quartermaster General Levering will, in all likelihood, be re-appointed. Assistant Adjutant General Morrison of Philadelphia will not accept reappointment, and Levi W. Shengle of Philadelphia will not be a candidate for re-election to the council of administration. Department Inspector Suydam of Philadelphia will be re-elected as well as Sayres, chaplain.

The ladies of the G. A. R. have begun their sessions. An address of welcome was made by O. C. Bowers on behalf of Burgess John R. Orr. President Marie T Ely replied. A membership of 5,628 was reported, with 99 circles.

The Women's Relief Corps was welcomed by Senator Brewer, and the response made by President Anna W. Wilbur of Warren. She was presented by the members of the staff and corps with a diamond set pendant and an opal and a diamond ring.

There are four candidates for department president of the ladies G. A. R.—Mrs. Jennie Haves of Homestead, Mrs. Ada L. Shannon of Philadelphia, Mrs. Lydia J. Smith of Allegheny and Mrs. Elmira Schitchfield of Braddock. The election will be held on Thursday. Miss Kate Scott of Corps 74, Brookville, is a candidate for department president of the Women's Relief Corps.

THE SPANISH DESERTING.

Two Companies Go Over to the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A New York merchant who has large interests in Cuba has called at the office of the Cuban junta and handed to Dr. Castillo a letter which he had just received from Pinar del Rio.

The agent of the merchant reported that two companies of Spanish soldiers, with their arms and ammunition, had left their battalian at the trocha and joined the Cuban forces under Antonio Maceo.

The Spanish troops have not been paid for months and the writer says he would not be surprised if other companies followed.

YELLOW FEVER AIDS CUBA.

The Disease Making Terrible Inroads In the Spanish Army.

TAMPA, Fla., June 3.—Private advices from Cuba announce that yellow fever is raging there. A train from Matanzas Friday brought into Havana from one battalion 60 men afflicted with the fever. This, with the continual desertions is reducing the Spanish forces greatly.

Ninety soldiers from the Madras battalion in the Vuelta Abajo have joined forces with Maceo on account of the scant supply of rations.

Kansas Democratic Convention.

TOPEKA, June 3.—The Democratic state convention assembled here today. The fight for free silver is practically settled, the gold standard element virtually conceding defeat.

Cubans Blew Up a Train.

MADRID, June 3.—A dispatch from Havana says that the insurgents of Cuba recently placed a dynamite bomb on the Sabanilla railway, the explosion of which wrecked a train, killed the conductor and injured several people.

Reformed Church Synod.

DAYTON, O., June 3.—The general Reformed synod determined to extend its missions from Japan into China, providing there is a favorable change in the federal administration.

AIDING NEEDY AT ST. LOUIS.

Contributions Pouring In—Work of Restoration Continues.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—The work of relief and restoration goes on in the midst of falling rain, which has prevailed more or less during the past week. Contributions of money, clothing, provisions and other necessities are coming in liberally and all the destitute are being cared for.

The losses caused indirectly by the tornado are just beginning to reveal themselves. Because the tornado ruined many of the mills and factories a large number of men will be out of employment for weeks and months. How many men have been deprived of their opportunity to earn a livelihood cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy, but it certainly runs into the hundreds in excess of the number employed to clear away the rubbish and repair the damage wrought by the wind.

Ten district assessors and 15 clerks have left the office of A. H. Frederick, president of the board of assessors, to make an official estimate of the losses caused by the storm. The district assessors, as well as the clerks to assist them, are experts in property values, and they will make a house-to-house canvass in the territory blasted by the tornado. Mr. Frederick expects to have a complete report of their work a week hence.

Nine more burial permits have been issued for the interment of storm victims.

East St. Louis is now thoroughly on its feet. A single day has made a vast change in the appearance of the streets in the devastated districts, yet the supply of relief material is keeping pace with the demand. Dozens of persons are kept constantly busy handing out groceries, shoes, dress goods, but so numerous have been the response in money and others gifts, that for the time being there is no danger of want.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

A Strong Report Made Against Secret Societies.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The Rev. Thos. Patton of East Coldenham, N. Y., made the annual report on secret societies at the Reformed Presbyterian synod. He regarded such societies as rivals of the church. He urged that members should be more outspoken against these societies.

Rev. Wm. Glasgow presented the statistical report for the year which showed 13 presbyteries; 115 congregations, and a total membership of 9,900. The total contributions for the year are $163,447. City congregations have made great increase, but country congregations have fallen off. Propositions to furnish aid to a western college were considered and La Junta, Colo., Clarinda and College Springs, Ia., were considered, but it was finally referred to a college committee to report next year.

Populist Gains In Oregon.

PORTLAND, Or., June 3.—Returns from the elections show large Populist gains. Ex-Governor Pennoyer has been elected mayor of Portland by a plurality of about 1,200. The Republicans have elected Bean supreme judge by from 5,000 to 10,000. The two congressmen are in doubt, the contest being between the Republican and Populist nominees in both districts. The legislature will be close, but at the present time the indications favor the Republicans.

Death From Ossification.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Mrs. Freeland Dustin is dead at Holland, near here. She had been ill for several months, during which time her limbs gradually hardened until at the time of her death they were nearly as hard and heavy as stone.

Will Release Reform Leaders.

LONDON, June 3.—Mr. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, has received a cable message from Pretoria, saying that the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee will be released in a few days.

Hanged Weyler In Effigy.

HAVANA, June 3.—General Weyler has been hung in effigy. A strange figure, clad in the Spanish official uniform, was suspended from the upper balustrade of Cuervo's residence on the main street of the city.

STATE HAPPENINGS.

The school tax levy at Sharon has been fixed at 7 mills.

A lodge of Elks has been organized at Beaver Falls.

The new Presbyterian church at Plainsgrove, Lawrence county was dedicated today.

Judge Wilson of Beaver county has served notice that if liquor dealers go out soliciting orders their license will be revoked.

The postoffice at Sandy Point, Butler county, has been ordered discontinued and the mail sent hereafter to Emlenton.

The mutilated body of a child supposed to be between 7 and 8 years of age, was found in a secluded part of the Colebrook hills.

The Lutheran ministerium, in session at Allentown, took action favorable to unifying the several branches of the Lutheran church.

Thomas Brown died at Erie from injuries received in being crushed by an elevator. He was prominent as a labor leader and organizer.

Ground for the new science hall in connection with Geneva college at Beaver Falls has been staked off. The building will cost $8,000.

Rochester citizens held a meeting and decided to have a switch track built up Lacock's run, thus throwing open a number of manufacturing sites.

Superintendent George J. Luckey of Pittsburg will deliver an address at the dedication of the new $60,000 school building at Washington, on Friday.

Mrs. James Fowndes, aged 15, appeared in court at Media with a baby and sued her husband, aged 22, for support. The case was held under advisement.

James Arthur, employed at Northrop's machine shop, at Washington, was caught in the machinery, whirled about the shaft and dangerously injured.

Paul Kopressak of Port Kennedy, who was found on the road near Norristown with his skull fractured, died at the hospital in that borough. Murder is suspected.

At Easton David O. Davis, aged 38 years, was struck on the head by a derrick wheel and knocked into a quarry bottom which contained 20 feet of water and was drowned.

Charles Kelley was acquitted and William Norris convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for robbing some Chester stores. The only evidence against Kelley was that of Norris.

The little excursion boat Ellwood, which carries passengers between Beaver Falls and Rock Point, is sunk near Eastville bridge. The owner thinks some mysterious person scuttled the boat.

During a drunken quarrel between Robert McBeth and Jake King in Simpson Hollow, Westmoreland county, McBeth struck King on the head with an ax, inflicting a wound from which he may die.

The remains of John McSwaney, who was drowned in the Beaver river over a year ago, were found on Monday within 50 feet of where he fell in. The flesh and clothing had all been eaten away. The dead man's parents resided in Pittsburg.

Judge Clayton made a very strong charge to the Delaware county grand jury, at Media, warning the members against permitting themselves to be approached and instructing them to report violations of the liquor law known to them privately.

BRADLEY GIVES IT UP.

Won't Allow His Name Presented For the Presidency.

SILVER TIDAL WAVE SCARED HIM.

He Says It Is Time to Forget Personal Preferences and Animosities and Support the St. Louis Nominee—Advises Gold Democrats to Help.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—The Commercial's special from Frankfort contains an interview with Governor Bradley, which is his official withdrawal as a presidential candidate. He announced to his friends that his name would not be presented to the St. Louis convention, although the Kentucky delegates-at-large and some district delegates are instructed for him. Governor Bradley looks on the growth of free silver among the southern and western Democrats with alarm as threatening the interests of the country. He urges the Republicans to meet the issue squarely and closes his interview thus:

"The nominee at St. Louis should have the undivided support of the party for the commercial interest of the republic is in as much danger as in 1861. Personal preferences should be laid aside and petty animosities forgotten, and patriotic Democrats, who stand for the national advancement and prosperity of the nation, should be appealed to to assist in the defeat of those who would lower the standard our money and thereby necessarily strain the nation's honor. Kentucky Republicans won a signal triumph last fall on a ringing declaration for sound money. They should stand by their guns, forgetting all internecine strife, and march shoulder to shoulder to a grand victory in November."

Governor Bradley's friends say he stated as soon as the returns of the silver tidal wave last Saturday came in that the time had come for state favorites and personal preferences to be laid aside.

TARIFF OUT OF POLITICS.

The Non-Partisan Convention Assembled at Detroit.

DETROIT, June 3.—The movement for "taking the tariff out of politics" has been inaugurated at the national commercial tariff convention. Fifty delegates representing 13 states are present. J. H. Brigham of Delta, O., grand master of the National Grange, was named as temporary chairman. These committees have been appointed:

Committee on tariff, S. B. Archer, Newark, N. J.; C. H. Leonard, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. P. Holland, Dallas; W. C. Cronemeyer, McKeesport, Pa.; G. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, Mich.

Committee on consular service, Arthur Hill, Saginaw, Mich.; Edward Evans, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Mark W. Harrington, Seattle, Wash.; James F. Buckner, Jr., Louisville; John M. Turner, Akron, O.

Committee on creation of a government department of commerce, manufacturers and labor, N. F. Thompson, Johnstown, Pa.; E. P. Stone, Saginaw, Mich.; Thomas A. Taylor, Toledo; H. B. Wilkins, Milwaukee, and D. P. Erwin, Indianapolis.

Gold Men Surrender In Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 3.—The Democratic state convention is being held here today. It is harmonious and simply a ratification of a majority of the county conventions held last Saturday. The gold standard delegaces held an informal conference and agreed to make no further contest on the organization of the convention and selection of delegates-at-large or anything. Nearly all the delegates are wearing Blackburn badges.

Indiana Gold Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—The State League of Gold Standard Democrats has organized with Mayor Taggart, president, and Pierre Gray, son of the late Governor Gray, as secretary. A formidable executive committee has also been appointed. A vigorous campaign that includes the entire state has been mapped out.

Maine Endorsed Reed For President.

BANGOR, Me., June 3.—The Maine Republican convention has endorsed Thomas B. Reed for president and declared for a gold standard. Temporary Chairman Sewall made a laudatory speech in Reed's favor, though not naming him.

Ohio Free Silver Conference.

COLUMBUS, June 3.—A state conference of free silver men is being held here today. Henry T. Niles of Toledo, committeeman of the American Bimetallic league, says the purpose of the conference is to elect delegates to a convention to be held in St. Louis in July.

The Travelers' Convention.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 3.—The Travelers' Protective Association of America has assembled here in seventh annual convention. The address of John A. Lee, national president, shows that the organization has grown in numbers and extent of territory, now comprising 32 state divisions, 110 municipal post organizations and 11,090 active members.

Congregational Home Missionary Society.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—The seventieth anniversary of the Congregational Home Missionary society and its three associate societies, the Education society, the Church Building society and the Sunday School Publishing society, began last evening with a meeting of the secretaries and superintendents. Gratifying reports were made.

A Fireboat Captain Shot.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Captain Joseph Phillips of the fireboat Hutchinson has been shot and perhaps fatally wounded by William Brown, a sailor and ex-fireman who had sought reinstatement in the fire department.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

A movement is on foot in Chicago to annex all of Cook county to the city.

The Niagara Falls Power company completed arrangement for sending power to Buffalo.

General Fitzhugh Lee left Lynchburg for his post of duty as consul general at Havana.

Hon George Jones, first United States senator from Iowa, is ill at Dubuque, in his 92d year.

Miss Sophronia Beauregard of Springfield, Mass., was found dead in Chandler's hotel, in that city, where she had been left by her alleged husband.

The number of people killed in the panic near Moscow is now estimated at 3,600, while many of the 1,200 injured will die.

Fourteen-year-old Johnnie Chrone, who was abducted from his parents' March 27 at Rahway, N. J., was recovered at Glen Loch, Chester Valley, Pa.

Chicago advices say that Mrs. Potter Palmer is working in the interest of her brother-in-law, Colonel Fred D. Grant as candidate for the vice presidential nomination.

It is said to be the Spanish government's purpose to deceive the people into expecting Russian aid against the United States, in order to stimulate a desire for arbitration by the czar.

William Agnew, who killed his wife at Palmyra and slept beside her dead body for ten days before his crime was discovered, died in New Jersey state prison while serving sentence.

A miner named Watt Warner and a companion of Brown's Peak, Utah, shot four men trying to "jump" his claim and was killed himself. One of his assailants was killed and two mortally wounded.

MISS STEVENSON MARRIED.

The Vice President's Daughter Weds a Son of General Hardin.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—At the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, last night Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, and Rev. Martin Hardin, a son of General P. Watt Hardin of Kentucky, were married by the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe.

The bride's wedding dress was of ivory white satin of great richness. The bodice was high-necked and had chiffon trimming held by small clusters of orange blossoms. A spray of orange blossoms was worn with the tulle veil, and the bridal bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Letitia Stevenson was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Letitia Scott, Miss Jane Hardin, Miss Julia Scott and Miss Julia Hardin. Mr. Charles Hardin was best man. The ushers were Mr. Woodward Longmoor and Mr. Richard Hill of Kentucky, Mr. Carl Vrooman of Baltimore, Mr. George Hamlin of Boston, Captain Bromwell, United States engineer corps, and Mr. Walter Wilcox.

After the wedding there was a reception to a large number of invited guests at the Normandie hotel, where the vice president and his family reside.

The wedding gifts were unusually beautiful and elaborate. The vice president and Mrs. Stevenson gave a large diamond star, which clasped the veil to the brown hair of the bride, General and Mrs. Hardin, the bridegroom's parents, gave a brougham and a pair of horses. The Chinese minister sent a magnificent roll of white satin brocade, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, an empire fan with pearl sticks; the Brazilian minister and Mrs. de Mendonca, a painting, which is a gem of art, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, a silver tea service, gold lined, each piece bearing the bride's monogram; the Illinois congressional delegation, a large silver pitcher. Others also gave elaborate gifts.

The ceremony was witnessed by President and Mrs. Cleveland, members of the cabinet and their families, a number of foreign ambassadors and ministers and their families and a large number of congressmen.

One of the most handsome gifts was a silver tea service, presented by a committee composed of Senators Morrill and Harris on behalf of the United States senate.

The Walling Trial Postponed.

NEWPORT, Ky., June 3.—The trial of Alonzo M. Walling has been adjourned till Tuesday morning to permit some attorneys and others engaged in the case to go to the Democratic state convention in Lexington. A number of witnesses have been examined, who testified to seeing Pearl Bryan with Walling or Scott Jackson, or with both, on the Thursday and Friday immediately preceding Saturday, Feb. 1, when the body was found.

$14,000 Still Due.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Fourteen thousand dollars of the amount guaranteed by the citizens of Chicago to the Democratic national committee for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the convention remains to be paid. It is promised that the balance will be paid by June 13.

Frances Willard Was Present.

LONDON, June 3.—The British Women's Temperance association has held its annual meeting, Agnes Weston presiding. She said that there were now 100 branches of the association and 100,000 members. Frances Willard, Lady Henry Somerset and others spoke.

Next W. C. T. U. World's Convention.

CHICAGO, June 3.—At the recent meeting of the executive committee of the World's Woman Christian Temperance union in London it was unanimously resolved to hold the next world's W. C. T. U. convention in 1897 in Canada, probably in Moutreal.

Three Tramps Killed.

LIVINGSTON, Mon., June 3.—An eastbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific railroad has left the track 50 miles east of here. Three tramps were killed and several traumen injured.

A Negro Rapist Hung.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 3.—Henry Mitchell Smith, colored, has been hung here for assaulting Mrs. Hudson, a white lady, last year. Only 50 people witnessed the execution in the jail.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, June 2.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 68c; spring wheat, 67@68c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow car, 33@33½c; No. 2 shelled, 32@32½c; high mixed shelled, 31½@32c; mixed car, 30c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25½@25¼c; No. 2 do, 24½@24¾c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@24c; light mixed, 22½@23.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $16.00@16.25; No. 2 timothy, $13.75@14.75; mixed clover, $14.00@15.00; packing, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $10.50@11.00; wagon hay, $18.00@20.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 18@19c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 15@16c; fancy country, roll, 10@11c; low grade and cooking, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, large size, 9c; New York flats, 9½c; new Ohios, 8@8½c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11c; limburger, 8½@9c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11@12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11½@12½c; seconds, 10@10½c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@65c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@55c; spring chickens, 40@6 c; per pair; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; live ducks, 50@60c per pair; dressed, 14@15c; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound, dressed, 14@15c; live geese, 60@75c per pair.

PITTSBURG, June 2.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal on Monday; 55 cars on sale; market slow; prices 10c lower today; run is light; market slow; prices unchanged. We would quote prices as follows: Extra, $4.30@4.35; prime, $4.20@4.30; good, $4.10@4.20; tidy, $4.00@4.10; good butchers', $3.80@4.00; fair, $3.50@3.80; common, $3.25@3.50; rough fat, $2.00@3.85; bulls, stags and cows $2.00@3.50; heifers, $3.00@4.10; bologna cows, per head, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $15@45.

HOGS—Receipts fair; about 30 cars on sale; market opened steady, but closed weak, today's run is light; all sold. We quote prices as follows: Prime medium and light Yorkers, $3.45@3.50; common to fair Yorkers $3.35@3.40; heavy hogs, $3.20@3.30; roughs $2.00@2.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair on Monday; 25 cars on sale; market active at an advance of 15c over last week's closing prices on both sheep and yearlings. Spring lambs steady. Veal calves firm. Today's receipts fair; market steady on sheep; shade lower on yearlings and veal calves. We quote: Prime, $4.00@4.10; good, $3.90@4.00; fair, $3.60@3.70, common, $2.75@3.25; culls, $1.00@2.00; choice yearlings, $4.75@5.00; common to good yearlings, $3.50@4.50; spring lambs, $4.00@5.50. Veal calves, $4.50@4.85; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI, June 2.

HOGS—Market active and stronger at $2.75@3.40. Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 2,300 head.

CATTLE—Market strong at $2.50@4.15. Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong, at $2.00@3.50. Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,600 head. Lambs—Market higher at $3.25@6.20; spring, $3.25@5.75.

NEW YORK, June 2.

WHEAT—Spot market closed steady, No. 2 red, 70c; No. 1 hard, 64¾c.

CORN—Spot market closed steady, No. 2, 38¼c.

OATS—Spot market steady; No. 2, 23½c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9½@10½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 6½@7¾c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep and yearlings steady; lambs lower. Sheep, poor to prime, $3.00@4.50; lambs, fair to very choice, $6.50@7.50.

HOGS—Market easier at $3.50@4.00.

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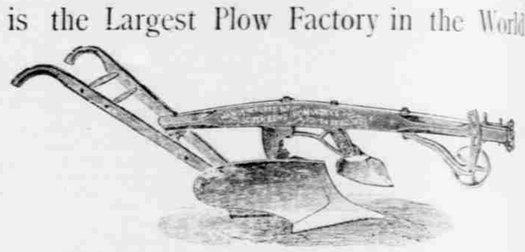

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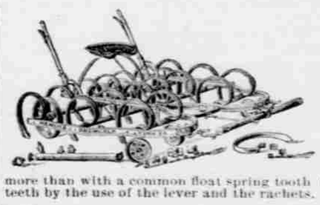

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